The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCIV. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1839. NO. 49.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

Doctor W. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Prepared by himself.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

The passage of the Teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms, would apply Dr. William Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

☞ *Proof Positive of the Efficacy of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup.*

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup: Dear Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant, while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which as soon as applied to the gums a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

☞ A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. W. E. vans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—*N. York Sun.*

☞ We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purposes for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—*Boston Traveller.*

☞ *A SEVERE CASE OF TEETHING, WITH SUMMER COMPLAINT,* cured by the infallible American Soothing Syrup of Dr. W. Evans. Mrs. McPherson, residing at No. 8, Madison street, called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions, its bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street, as there are several counterfeits advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine for sale.

☞ *IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.*—Children generally suffer much uneasiness from cutting their teeth. Whatever dangerous or fatal symptoms attend this process of nature, they are produced invariably from the highly irritated and inflamed condition of the parts—therefore the principal indications of cure are to abate the inflammation, and to soften, soothe, and relax the gums. If that is effected, the infant is preserved from subsequent fever, inflammation, spasmodic cough, screaming of tendons, croup, canker, and convulsions, displaying their fatal consequences. If mothers, nurses, or guardians have their babes tortured with painful and protracted dentition, and this notice attracts their attention, they should not be deterred from purchasing a bottle of *EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP* for Children *Teething*, the incomparable virtue of which in completely relieving the most distressing cases (when applied to the infant's gums as directed) is invaluable. The remedy has restored thousands of children when on the verge of the grave, to the embraces again of their distracted parents, attacked with that awful and mortiferous malady—Convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

☞ *Please shake the bottle when first opened.*

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup; it will prevent the children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come thro' and sometimes causes death.

Sold at Dr. W. Evans' Office, 100 Chatham street, New York; and by all his Agents throughout the Union.

Agent,
JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious fevers, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, all delicate and mercurial diseases are successfully treated at *Dr. EVANS' Medical Office*, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Dr. EVANS' CAMOMILE AND APERIENT PILLS.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

Symptoms. The common corporeal symptoms are, flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

Causes. A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses,) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen is a frequent cause.

Treatment. The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

Agent,
JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.

These Pills are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalent, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, and obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthful state.

These Pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, *that old age when it arrives, will appear a blessing, and not* (as too many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) *a source of misery and abhorrence.*

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, thro' the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses of the **Herb Pills**, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at *all times.*

In all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Fainting, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccup, Sea Sickness, Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chilliness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life; and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulations, and thus strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

Agent,
JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

September 12.

☞ DR. WM. EVANS, proprietor of the newspaper called "The Doctor," hereby particularly requests all Proprietors and Publishers of Newspapers who send their papers to his Office, to direct them to the Editor of "The Doctor," No. 100, Chatham street, New York.

April 25.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These pills, so admirably adapted to afford uniform relief in the different modifications of those distressing maladies, are particularly recommended to public notice. On the accession of the cold stage, when the face and limbs of the sufferer become pale, and the sensation of cold and languor is felt pervading the whole system—their administration is accompanied with astonishing success—they soon lessen the subsequent distressing shivering and violent shaking, and by continuing in their use, (as directed,) will ultimately cure the most obstinate ague. These pills are of signal utility in those distressing cases, where there is a sallowness of complexion, pain in the region of the liver, tension and distress in the epigastic region, with other symptoms indicating the existence of morbid action, or chronic disease of the stomach, liver, bowels, mecentery or spleen, which consequences so generally supervene from protracted intermittents. They permanently overcome these diseases—at the same time give tone to the stomach, cleanse and strengthen the bowels and impart health, vigour and energy to the system.

Many persons emigrate to the rich and fertile soil of the West, in the hope of attaining a future competency, but alas! ere long that hope becomes blasted, when they appear with impaired and enfeebled constitutions, resulting from attacks of that direful terror of the West, Fever and Ague. If such persons had resorted to the use of the above pills, the sunken pallid countenance would have been restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are now regarded as an inestimable public blessing, and indispensable to the health, comfort, and even the local prosperity of the inhabitants of many portions of our western country.

In all cases of Bilious and Nervous Fever, Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, will invariably be removed by the use of the Pills.

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of

Dr. EVANS' PURIFYING PILLS,

the value and well-authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the Bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit the Invigorating and Strengthening Pills

Directions are as follows:—Take four or more of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.

Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.

The attacks usually occur every other day.

Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills. Sold at Dr. EVANS' Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and by his authorised Agents throughout the Union.

Agent,
JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

September 26.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. STREETER'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
SARATOGA-STREET, BALTIMORE

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON having relinquished the Boarding Department of their Institution for the education of Young Ladies, in Saratoga-street, to *Mr. and Mrs. STREETER*, it becomes necessary to submit to their former patrons and the public the arrangements for the ensuing year, consequent on the change which has thus taken place. In transferring so important a charge, justice to themselves, their pupils and their friends, induces them to express their entire confidence in the zeal, ability, and full qualifications of their successors. Mr. Streeter is a graduate of Harvard University, and has had long experience as Principal in one of the first schools in the city of Boston. He will unquestionably win the same approbation here, with which *his labours of instruction* have been regarded elsewhere. Mrs. S. is eminently qualified to guide the young of her sex, secure their obedience and command their respect. They are sincerely commended to the continued patronage of the former friends of the establishment, and to the favour of the public.

Mr. and Mrs. STREETER respectfully announce that they will resume the entire charge of the *Boarding Department* in the Institution formerly under the care of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, in Saratoga street, Baltimore, on the *first Monday in September next.*

Sensible of the importance of female education, and desirous of raising the standard of attainment in all that contributes to elevate the female character and prepare young ladies for the responsibilities of womanhood, and the various relations of social and domestic life; the Principals will employ every resource within their reach for cultivating the minds, elevating the feelings and polishing the manners of *their pupils.* Regarding education, not so much as an end, as prospective in its *results*, they will give careful attention to those branches essential to the formation of a sound intellectual and moral character, and their grand aim will be to present knowledge in so attractive a light and to render its acquisition so agreeable, as to excite a desire for improvement which will continue after the relations of mere scholastic life have been dissolved, and the pupils have entered on the *higher* and *wider* school of human life.

It will be the endeavour of Mr. & Mrs. Streeter to render their house in every sense *a home* to those who may be placed under their care, and to maintain, as far as possible, an authority strictly parental. All the branches of a solid education, together with those lighter studies which impart a charm and polish to female manners and intellect, and above all, those moral principles, which should form the basis of all character, will receive full attention. The elements of English education will be thoroughly taught, and at the same time, the French Language and Literature cultivated by a judicious use during domestic intercourse. "Conversations will also be held at stated periods in the family, under the superintendance of the French teacher, or a French lady, in which subjects of interest and importance will be brought forward, for the double purpose of improving the minds and adding to the conversational tact of the students.

Of the healthful and advantageous location of the establishment and its great conveniences, it cannot be necessary to speak. More particular information relative to the principles on which the school will be conducted, and the terms upon which boarding scholars will be received, may be obtained of *Mr. STREETER* at his dwelling, late the residence of Mr. Hamilton, Saratoga-street, Baltimore.

The DAY SCHOOL, connected with the Boarding School of *Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton*, will hereafter be under the associated care of *Mr. Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. Streeter*, and the next regular session will commence on the *first Monday in September next.* No exertions will be spared to add to the resources of the establishment, which are believed to be in all respects equal, and in many, superior to those of similar institutions.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, at the suit of Henry L. Tayman, use of Owen Cecil, and also a writ of fieri facias, issued by S. Gambrill, a justice of the peace in and for Anne Arundel County, at the suit of Zalmer Rice, each to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Nathan Warfield, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim, either at Law and in Equity, of the said Warfield, in and to a tract or parcel of land in Anne Arundel County called Mulberry Hill, containing 700 acres, of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 6th of December next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the executions aforesaid.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

November 14. ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, at the suit of John Hassan, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Silas Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim, either at Law and in Equity, of the said Silas Johnson, in and to a tract or parcel of Land in Anne Arundel County, called containing eighty six acres of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 6th, day of December next, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the execution aforesaid.

JOHN. S. SELBY, Sheriff.

November 14. ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, one at the suit of Wells Cooper, and one at the suit of Levi Sansbury, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Isaac Owens, of Benj. I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim, either at Law and in Equity, of the said Owens, in and to a tract or parcel of Land in Anne Arundel County, called Gassaway's Lot, Pindels Enlargement, and Green's Purchase,—containing 419 acres of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice that on FRIDAY the 6th, day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the executions aforesaid.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

November 14. ts.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to R. Welch of Ben. Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition, in writing of Isaac Snowden, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Isaac Snowden having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Isaac Snowden having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Nathan Jones his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Isaac Snowden a conveyance & possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Isaac Snowden be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the third Monday in April next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Snowden should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 23d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge
of the Orphans Court A. A. Co'ty.

October 31. 3m*.

WANTED TO HIRE

By the month or year, a WOMAN who understands Housework. To such a one liberal wages will be given. Enquire at this office.

November 14.

POETRY.

From the Mountaineer.

THE ROLLING BALL.

AIR—"*Grass Weal.*"

Come listen to me, fellow citizens all,
While I sing you a song about a great BALL,
A BALL which keeps rolling and playing such jigs,
As are filling with terror the hearts of the Whigs.

CHORUS.

Then success to the BALL which the Whigs cannot stop,
As it goes over all with a bound and a hop;
May it roll and roll on till it goes over all,
And Democracy's triumph alone stops the BALL.

It was Thomas H. Benton who first made it known;
He had started this Ball, as he said, ALL ALONE;
And though at the first it moved very slow,
He said, in the end, he was sure it would go,
Then success to the Ball, &c.

Now set a ball rolling and every one knows,
The longer it rolls, why the further it goes;
This is caused by momentum, by some it *is* said,
A new fashioned word that means "GOING AHEAD."
Then success to the Ball, &c.

The Ball rolled as well as a man could desire;
When it met with obstruction it mounted up higher
And higher, and begun cutting such pranks,
Until in New York it got JAMMED 'mong the BANKS.
But success to the Ball, &c.

When it got 'mong the banks, it took a recoil,
And back it went rolling for many a mile;
And the Whigs, when they saw it thus hop over all,
Exultingly cried, "PRAY WHO'LL STOP THAT BALL?"
Then success to the Ball, &c.

Away the Ball rolled, till it rolled over Maine,
And the Whigs ne'er expected to see it again,
But against New Hampshire's granite it struck with such force,
That it went bounding back its original course.
Then success to the Ball, &c.

On bounding it went, and to nothing would yield;
It rolled over Maine when it found a FAIRFIELD;
It knocked down their Governor, their Congress men all,
And the Whigs stood aghast at the speed of the Ball.
Then success to the Ball, &c.

Old Maryland next found the Ball at her heel;
It set up a GRASON and knocked down her STERLE;
And the Whigs wondered, who for the visit they owed,
For they never had dreamed of its coming that road.
Then success to the Ball, &c.

Through the Keystone it went, and it knocked down OLD JOE,
Rolled o'er THADDY'S foot and LORD BURROWES' toe;
Over STONEBREAKERS, STURGEONS, PEG BEATTYS, and all,
And the Locos cried, laughing, "DEAR WHIGS STOP THAT BALL."
Then success to the Ball, &c.

But no rest for the ball in the Keystone was found,
The DELAWARE river it crossed at a bound;
Through the State of NEW JERSEY it hastened to go,
And knocked down FIVE CONGRESSMEN all in a row.
Then success to the Ball, &c.

It rolled through Ohio the very same day,
And knocked down the Whigs as they stood in the way,
It UPSET JOSEY VANCE and SET UP WILSON SHANNON,
And the Whigs swore it must have been shot from a cannon.
Then success to the Ball, &c,

This ball has now rollen till so great is its force,
That nothing is able to alter its course,
The last that was heard of it, at least so it's said,
For the State of New York it was "GOING AHEAD."
Then success to the Ball, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STRANGE CASE OF BIGAMY.

In September a Liverpool paper informs us, the police in Bury apprehended a man named Thomas Sharrocks, of Bury, overlooker of power looms, on a charge of bigamy, and he was fully committed to the New bailey to take his trial at the quarter sessions. The facts are, perhaps the strangest connected with a case of bigamy on record. About four years ago, Sharrocks married his first wife, Betty Hibbert at Radcliffe, and it appears that they lived together comfortably. It seems however, that he thought another wife would make his happiness and his household complete; and he accordingly succeeded in persuading a young woman, aged about 18 years, of prepossessing appearance, unknown to her parents, to become his second wife, and they were married on the 28th of July last. The strangeness of the transaction is, that the first wife went to her husband's second marriage, officiated as bridesmaid, and actually pulled her own wedding ring from her finger and with that ring the ceremony was performed. When the man was apprehended he and the two wives were living very comfortably together, all the parties apparently unaware of the degradation to which they were reduced, for on the apprehension of Sharrocks, his wives "thought it was hard that the law could interfere with them if they were comfortable." After Sharrocks had been convicted and removed he was visited by both his wives, and the fellow there boasted that no man ever had two better wives at once, and that when he came back, he would stick to them through life, and lose his last drop of blood in their defence.

Earn your bread by honesty and industry—your reputation by fair and upright dealing. Swindling is a bad policy.—*Balt. Sun.*

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, December 5, 1839.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Asylum of Annapolis, beg leave to notify the public in general, but especially those friends and patrons of the Institution, who have been accustomed to furnish articles for sale in aid of its funds, that the ANNUAL FAIR will be held early in the month of February, when it is hoped practical evidence will be given, by the abundance of materials, and the liberality of purchasers, of the power of humanity, and christian benevolence, not only to maintain, but even to increase our charities, during a time of severe unprecedented embarassment. "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will He pay him again."

We have delayed the publication of the Gazette for the purpose of giving our readers, the Message of the President. But as there is no probability of our receiving it in time for this week's paper, we furnish, from the Baltimore American, the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.
December Term 1839.

Monday, 2d December, 1839.—Present the Hon. JOHN BUCHANAN, Chief Judge, and the Hon. STEVENSON ARCHER, THOMAS B. DORSEY, and EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, Judges.

On motion of Wm. A. Schley, Esq., Richard M. Marshall, of Frederick, was admitted an Attorney of this Court.

No. 4. James D. Sutton vs. Robert Craine, was affirmed nisi on motion of the Appellee's counsel.

No. 11. Wall and Wall vs. Joseph N. Burch and Wife, posponed on a motion by the Appellees for a *writ of diminution*.

No. 40. McPherson vs. Talbott, appeal from Frederick, was commenced by W. A. Schley for the Appellants.

The Court will proceed with Nos. 17 and 18 &c. after concluding No. 49.

Tuesday, 3d December 1839.—No. 49. McPherson vs. *Talbott was further argued by* W. A Schley for the Appellants, by Palmer for the Appellee, and concluded by W. A. Schley in reply.

Wednesday, 4th December, 1839.—No. 17. Bartton Garrett vs. Richard Johnson of Wm. Palmer for the Appellant, in the opening argument of this cause, was stopped by the Court, the case not being distinguishable from the Appeal of Cheney vs. Duke heretofore decided Judgment Reversed, and Procedendo awarded.

No. 18. P. Bircly vs. Young and Morgan, Judgment Affimed.

No. 19. Harwood, Hardesty, Mayhew, Battee, and Jones, vs. Jones, Argument commenced for Appellants by Alexander, and by R. H. Marshall for the Appellees.

Thursday, 5th, Dec.—No. 19. Harwood, Mayhew and Hardesty, vs. Jones. This appeal was further argued by R. H. Marshall and commenced by Palmer for the Appellees.

From the Baltimore American.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

From our special correspondent we have received the following interesting report of yesterday's proceedings in Congress. The House yesterday exhibited the unwonted spectacle of the presence of 240 Members and Delegates, out of the 242 of which it is composed.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1839.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was filled long before 12 o'clock, and nearly every member chosen to Congress was in his seat.

The Clerk, Mr. GARLAND, at 12 o'clock, called the House to order. He said that "if it was the pleasure of the House he would read the names of the Members of the Twenty-sixth Congress from a list which he had prepared for the occasion." There was a moment's pause, and no objection being made, the Clerk proceeded to read the names from the written list before him, beginning with the Maine delegation.

When the State of New Jersey was named, the clerk read the name of Mr. Randolph. He then said that there were five contested seats in the New Jersey delegation, which, if it was the pleasure of the House, he would pass over, leaving the subject to the future action of the House.

The first named of the Pennsylvania delegation was then read, when the Clerk was interrupted by Mr. MAXWELL, one of the New Jersey delegation. Mr. Maxwell called for the reading of the certificate of election of the five Members. Governor Pennington's certificate announcing the election of the six Members Messrs. AYCRIGG, MAXWELL, HALSTED, STRATTON, YORKE, and RANDOLPH, was then read. A debate made up of suggestions merely sprang up between Messrs. MAXWELL of New Jersey, RIVES, MERCER and WISE of Virginia, VANDERPOEL of New York, and several other Members.

Mr. MERCER of Va. called for the reading of the law of New Jersey.

Mr. RIVES, of Va. called for the reading of the names of the remaining members for the purpose of forming a quorum.

Mr. HOFFMAN objected to the proposition.—He addressed the clerk and asked him what right he had to call any member but as he had evidence of his election through a certificate laid upon the table. That was the only evidence he could have of an election, and you sir, said Mr. Hoffman, addressing the Clerk, have no more right to pass by the names of the New Jersey members then you have to pass over my name. Mr. Hoffman considered it an assumption of power on the part of the clerk to go behind the return of the Governor in the form of a certificate of election. The evidence of the election of the several members was equally good.

Mr. HALSTED, one of the New Jersey delegation, followed Mr. Hoffman. He said, "I demand as a sovereign member of the State of New Jersey, that my name be called. I demand it in virtue of my election, proved by the broad seal of the State of New Jersey, I deny that the mere claim of the opposing members,—a claim *set up against precedent*—against parliamentary usage—against justice—shall be so considered as to pass by the names of the members elect."

Mr. HALSTED discussed his right, referring to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New Jersey to prove that he had been lawfully elected. The Governor's act had been complained of. But upon what ground. It was not the time to consider that subject; if it was it could be proved that he had pursued a course both in accordance to parliamentary and common usage. The N. Jersey delegation present asked the House only to follow its own precedents in the disposition of their claims. Many precedents were cited in the history of foreign and national legislation, all going to show that the certificates of an election were prima facie evidence of an election. The Clerk nor House could set aside an election before the House was organized.—The claimants had the usual mode of claiming a redress of grievances, the customary, established mode.

Mr. VANDERPOEL of New York, proposed that the testimoney of the claimants be read before the law of New Jersey applicable to elections, or in connexion with it.

Mr. TILLINGHAST said that upon the evidence of the certificate of the Governor of New-Jersey the Clerk had caused the name of Mr. Randolph to be read, and not upon the same evidence he had refused the evidence of the election of the remaining five members. The Clerk, Mr. T. contended, had no right to do this. The certificates proved alike and equally the election of all the members.

Mr. MERCER continued the debate at some length, making various suggestions, and arguing the merits of the case briefly.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, appealed to the members. He denied the power of the Clerk to refuse to read the names of the New Jersey members. The only evidence he had of his own election was the high seal of the State of Maryland, and the members elect from New Jersey had the same proof of their election.

Mr. BIDDLE said that if the suggestion of Mr. Rives of Va. were carried out, monstrous abuses would spring up under it. The precedent would be a bad one, and could not fail forever hereafter to be used for a bad purpose. The Clerk, he contended, was bound to conform to the law of the State of New Jersey, and the certificate before him; instead of which, he had been governed by his own will or by his own conviction of duty. He was bound, he thought, by the former, and had no right to consider the latter subject. All the Clerk should do, and could do, was to state his own convictions, and leave the action to the pleasure of the House.

Mr. SERGEANT, of Penna., spoke at some length, censuring the conduct of the Clerk, and in reply to some remarks made by Mr. Slade of Vermont.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of New Jersey, followed Mr. Sergeant. He was for the reading of the law of New Jersey applicable to the subject. That law and the usage of the House would decide the pending difficulties. He hoped the law would be read. It would bring the subject before the House in a manner which would lead to its disposition.

Mr. BYNUM, of North Carolina, spoke at length in reply to Mr. Halstead; in defence of the conduct of Mr. Garland, the clerk, and in regard to the claim of the five Van Buren members from New Jersey who have not got the certificates of election. The Clerk, he hoped, would hold fast to his present position.—The Administration members were but defending the people of New Jersey in opposing their Governor. He had assumed a power over an act of the people of New Jersey which this House should set right. The people of New Jersey were here represented as well as the Governor.

Mr. GALBRAITH of Penn. defended the same position, and was followed by Mr. Everett of Vermont, who took sides against the Clerk of the House.

Mr. CRAIG was the last speaker before I closed my letter. As with many others who preceded him, he could not be heard.

[The members of the House were all present except Mr. Kempshall of New York, a whig member.—The Mississippi members were both here, and 240 of the Delegation of 242. But one member was absent from the twenty-six States and three Territories.]

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1839.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The session closed on Monday between four and five o'clock, and with some remarks from Mr. Maxwell, one of the sitting members, (the six Whig members have taken seats in the House and the five claimants are upon the floor awaiting the issue of the action of the House.) Mr. Maxwell wished to correct the opinion expressed, that the sitting members had brought with them but the *prima facie* evidence of an election. They had more. The legal votes of the State of New Jersey as well as the certificate of the Governor of New Jersey proved their election.

Mr. WHITE, of Ky. followed in the debate, and replied to Mr. Bynum, and spoke in opposition to the conduct of the Clerk of the House. Mr. White quoted from a speech made Mr B. in the case of the Mississippi contested election. Then, he said, the member from North Carolina considered a Governor's certificate good evidence of a right to a seat, and no one gain said it. It was admitted good evidence by the whigs, and claimed as good evidence by the Administration. It was cited as proof positive by the member from North Carolina—by a distinguished friend of the Administration from Maryland, Mr. Thomas—and by the ex-Speaker of the House. This authority was in favor then, said Mr. White, although now abandoned.

Mr. White spoke until the shades of night appeared, when Mr. Bynum took the floor, and by general consent the House adjourned until to-day at twelve o'clock.

SECOND DAY OF THE SESSION.
CONTESTED NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and the clerk read the proceedings of Monday as if the House had been organized.

The CLERK then asked leave to make a statement to the House. He said, as a reason for making it, that "no man feels more than I do the delicacy of my position. I assure you, gentlemen, that I am not influenced by personal and party motives. Before God and my country I am acting and think justly. A case altogether unlike any other, wholly unprecedented, is presented. I have laboriously and anxiously studied my duty, and I believe performed it in pursuing the course I have. It has been my duty to act as one having and feeling a solemn responsibility. I ask leave to make the statement."

Mr. JENIFER asked the Clerk if he persisted in pursuing the course he adopted yesterday.

The Clerk replied, that he had pursued a course which he considered right. He did not say either that he should or should not change his course of policy, but strongly intimated that he should not do differently from what he had done, unless the House changed his opinion.

Mr. WISE said to the Clerk—I wish to know why you have not discharged a duty which law and custom imposed upon you. I hope the Clerk will be permitted to read the statement he has prepared.

Mr. ATHERTON, of N. H. asked that the Clerk might be permitted to read his statement.

Mr. STANLY, of North Carolina, thought it would be better for the New Hampshire gentlemen to adopt the Clerk's statement in a speech of his own to the House.

Mr. WHITE, of Ky. said, for one, he entered his solemn protest against the reading of this statement.—Why, Sir, who are you, that you ask to read this statement—a statement which was concocted and prepared by you last night. I protest against it; and if for no other reason, that the reading of the statement would lead to an interminable debate. The proposition now before the House would be lost in a discussion upon a new subject, and the discussion irregularly commenced would be made still more irregular. If we cannot pursue a course prescribed by law, we, the members of this Congress, had better go home and leave our places here to the Clerk—yes leave the government in the hands of the Clerk who has taken it.

Mr. WISE said he would try to remove the objection of his friend from Kentucky. By the ordinance of 1785, the Clerk is authorised to remain in office until a new Clerk be appointed. The Clerk, too, is a sworn officer, and you are bound by an oath which imposes duties upon you as a ministerial officer, which you cannot escape. Mr. Wise asked the Clerk to read his oath of office.

The Clerk read simply a rule of the House, stating that the Clerk shall be a sworn officer.

Mr. WISE pursued his remarks, animadverting upon the conduct of the Clerk. He told the Clerk he had acted the part of an arbiter in pursuing the course he had. He had, in refusing to read the names of the New Jersey Members, decided upon the case. Mr. Wise spoke for thirty minutes.

Mr. BRIGGS hoped that the Clerk would be permitted to read his statement. His position was a delicate one, and he considered it but an act of justice.

Mr. WHITE, of Ky. hoped gentlemen would not be duped and sit by in silence. The statement which the clerk had to make was an ex *parte* statement.

Mr. CUSHING said he should address himself to the gentlemen present, and not to the Clerk occupying the chair. I hope, said Mr. C. that the Clerk will be permitted to make his statement. I wish to know why the Clerk has arrested the proceedings of this House, and for that reason that the statement be made. Mr. C. concluded with a motion to the members present that the Clerk be permitted to make a statement.

Mr. VANDERPOEL, of New York spoke with much warmth. He called the Whig members who have the certificates of election pretenders. He was for the sovereign people of New Jersey, and hoped that their rights would be here maintained by his friends. They were defending popular liberty only in opposing the call of the names of the Jersey members. Mr. V. replied at some length to Mr. Everett of Vermont, who spoke yesterday. He thought he could prove an inconsistency upon him.

Mr. EVERETT explained.

Mr. POPE, of Ky. spoke in reply to Mr. Vanderpoel. Mr. Pope was facetious. There were, he said, eleven members from New Jersey upon the floor, and five of them were intruders and had no business in the seats. They had driven the distinguished member from Massachusetts into one of the side corners of the Hall, and other members almost into the fire where they could neither see nor been seen. Mr. Pope then entered into a fuller examination of the subject.

A little debate followed between Mr. WISE and Mr. RHETT, of S. C. Mr. Rhett argued that the poding difficulties would have been avoided if the House had adopted a Resolution brought forward by him at the opening of the last Congress. Mr. Wise stated that all other contested cases were peculiar.

Mr. JENIFER followed, but was interrupted by Mr. AYCRIGG, of N. J. who asked the Clerk if he did not say that the certificates of the five Whigs, whose seats were disputed, were precisely of the same character as the certificate of Mr. Randolph whose seat was not disputed.

The Clerk did not answer, and Mr. Jenifer continued. He commented with much severity upon the character of the conduct of the Clerk. His party, he said, had appointed him to a duty which he had too willingly consented to perform. The Clerk could as well disfranchise any member as the members from New Jersey.

Half past three o'clock.—Mr. Jenifer was still speaking when I closed this report.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The Clerk, at twelve o'clock to-day, called the House to order, as on Monday and Tuesday. The Clerk recognised the right of Mr. Duncan to the floor. Mr. D. yielded it to Mr. Wise, who asked the consent of the House to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Representatives of the Congress of the United States, now assembled, to relieve themselves from the embarrassments and difficulties which at present obstruct the organization of the House, pass by the names of the New Jersey Members and read the names of those whose seats are not disputed; and that before choosing a Speaker, the question of the contested seats be settled.

This resolution was before the House with others during the day.

Mr. BRODHEAD made some remarks in regard to the resolution, favouring it, I believe, which could not be heard.

Mr. WISE said the resolution, for one, would satisfy him. He had offered it not as his own, but as the resolution of an older member not now in his place—Mr. Botts.

Mr. REED said, he could see no objection to the proposition of his colleague, and he was delighted with it. He could wish it was adopted with some little modification.

Mr. HOFFMAN said, that for two days we had been contending for the rights of a sovereign State—for the rights of men who came here with the seal of a State giving assurance of their election. We are passing from the rights of a State to the consolidation of a House of Representatives, said Mr. H. If the members here from New Jersey are deprived of their rights but for an instant, injustice is done to their State. Mr. Hoffman contended that but one coure should be pursued, and that was the course pointed out by law.

Mr. GRAVES, of Ky. offered a resolution as a substitute to the one offered by Mr. Wise. His resolution was, that the acting Clerk of the House be directed to read the roll of the names of the members whose election had been certified to by the proper authorities.

Mr. Graves contended that the course pursued by the House was monstrous. There was but a step between that taken by the House and revolution. It was against reason, against precedent, against justice,—in violation of law, parliamentary usage, and every thing else. If the course pursued by the Administration and the Clerk were persisted in, no man could foretell the consequences of it. What can men think of this conduct who own and acknowledge State Sovereignty? Where is now their respect for State rights, for law, and order, and peace? All gone into the charnel house of party.

Sir, said Mr. Graves, addressing himself to the Clerk, you ask leave to make a statement—a statement of what—a statement in extenuation of what you have done here in violation of law—a statement in excuse of a high handed violation of power—prepared I am well assured, in the councils of party, and made a party question simply. You, said Mr. Graves to the Clerk, are responsible for this revolution, or the party who have directed you to do what you have done. Ay, sir, directed, for you would never have dared to pursue that course had you not been directed to do so. I challenge you, Mr. Clerk, to deny this. Mr. Graves concluded with animadverting in strong terms upon what he called the party slang used by friends of the Administration, who called these who acted with him the enemies of popular liberty, federalists, &c. &c.

Mr. CRAIG, of Va. followed in the debate. He regretted, he said, that the member from Kentucky had spoken as strongly as he had, for in a body like the House of Representatives it was desirabe that as little party feeling as possible should be manifested. Mr. Craig proceeded to discuss the claims of the five claimants with calmness, and asked why those members who had not the nominal majority of votes were not returned? Why, he wished to know, where the votes of Millsville and Amboy not included in the general returns?

Mr. RANDOLPH, of New Jersey, said he could give the reason. The votes of Amboy and Millsville were not allowed for two reasons. They were, that the returns were not legally certified to by the judges of election, and especially for the better reason, that returns notoriously illegal were cast, and aliens, in violation of the Constitution, were allowed to vote.

Mr. WISE appealed to members not to lose sight of the questions before the House. An examination of the claims of members could do no good now.

Mr. PICKENS, of S. C. followed Mr. Craig. He was prepared to meet any issue, and to do his duty to his country. As for the threats made in the House and out of the House, he knew nothing of them and cared less. He was in favor of the motion of the member from Virginia, Mr. Wise. He considered it respectful and the only proposition which would lead to the organization of the House. Mr. Pickens said he had confidence in the Clerk, and did believe he would play any miserable trick. He wished, he said, that gentlemen here would act in confidence, and nothing doubting, as for State sovereignty of which so much had been said, his opinion was that it rested not in a Governor or a Council, or State Officers, or in a seal, but in the People. That was his notion. Mr. P. said that the house alone was the tribunal to decide the disputed election if there was one. For himself, he should scorn to present his credentials upon the Clerk's table unless the House demanded it at his hands.

Mr. BARNARD, of N. Y. followed in the debate, Mr. B. entered somewhat fully into the discussion of the subject. He spoke of Common law and Parliamentary law, and the designs of each. He also spoke of the law officers of the State of New Jersey, and of the law under which the Clerk of the House exercised the duties of his office. Mr. B. said he regarded the Clerk of the House of Representatives by parliamentary law to be entitled to enlarged duties in the absence of the Speaker. So enlarged were these duties that the Clerk was not only entitled to make and read a roll of the members, but to be a sort of Speaker *pro tem.* He could, according to his notions of law, put questions of adjournment to the House, and other questions if necessary pending the election of a Speaker. But he could go no further. Mr. B. entered into a legal argument, which was of some length, and which was listened to with great interest.

Mr. COOPER, a new member from Georgia, followed Mr. Barnard. He believed that the members with the certificates were as much entitled to their seats as he was. He made an argument which Mr. Wise, who followed him, considered a very able and conclusive one.

Mr. WISE followed and defended his resolution offered at the opening of the House. He was willing, he said, to trust to the honors of gentlemen of the House, and did not believe they would abuse the resolution if it was adopted.

Mr. WISE is on the floor while I close this report at half past three.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate was organized in the manner prescribed by the Constitution—the Secretary reading the names of the Members. There were present from

Maine—Messrs. Ruggles and Williams.
New Hampshire—Messrs. Pierce and Hubbard.
Massachusetts—Mr. Davis.
Rhode Island—Messrs. Knight and Potts.
New York—Mr. Wright.
New Jersey—Messrs. Wall and Southard.
Pennsylvania—Mr. Buchanan.
Delaware—Mr. Clayton.
Virginia—Mr. Roane.
North Carolina—Mr. Brown.
South Carolina—Mr. Calhoun.
Georgia—Mr. Lumpkin.
Ohio—Mr. Allen.
Indiana—Messrs. White and Smith.
Illinois—Messrs. Young and Robinson.
Mississippi—Mr. Walker.
Tennessee—Mr. White.
Kentucky—Messrs. Clay and Crittenden.
Alabama—Messrs. King and Clay.
Missouri—Messrs. Benton and Linn.
Arkansas—Mr. Fulton.

After the names of the Senators present were read, the Senate adopted a resolution providing for supplying the Senators with the usual number of newspapers.

Mr. BENTON gave notice that to-morrow he would bring in a bill to provide for the collection of small notes in the District of Columbia. The motion has excited some surprise in the District. I have heard that it was intended to punish some persons here who issued shin-plasters, and who have refused to redeem them. The Senate then adjourned.

We received yesterday a letter from an officer of the U. S. Navy, at Pensacola, containing the following melancholy list of deaths, and though some of them have already been published, we give the letter as we received it.

Died at the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, on the 8th November, after an illness of five days, WALTER WILLIAM HAYS, from New York, of yellow fever.

At a meeting of the Midshipmen of the U. S. Ship Levant, held on the 9th November, it was resolved, that as a testimony of respect to the memory of their deceased companion and messmate, they do wear the usual badge of mourning for the customary period.

Died, on the 26th October, at the Naval Hospital Pensacola, of yellow fever, WILLIAM A. GREEN assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

At the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, on the 17th October, ELISHA FERON, Professor of Mathematics, U. S. Navy, of yellow fever.

The Macedonia frigate, Ontario, Levant, Erie, and Warren, sloops of war, are now in port, preparing for sea destination, unknown at present. There are now at the hospital seven or eight officers and thirty men, under the influence of the prevailing sickness. We hear less of the fever every day, and it is evidently on the decrease; in fact no apprehension need be entertained from exposure to its virulence. One day or two more of cold weather, and it will leave us never more we trust to return.

Respectfully yours.

NOVEMBER 14.—I have opened this to announce to you the death of passed Midshipman STEPHEN D. WILKINSON, of yellow fever, which occurred yesterday morning, at Pensacola.

God grant that I may close this, without having the pain to record another.—*New York Gazette.*

PORK AND FROUR IN THE WEST.

Sales of pork have been made at Ripley, Ohio, for $3.50 per 100 lbs; purchasers are scarce, and it is said many of the farmers, design packing on their own account.

At Zanesville, Ohio, on Saturday week, one thousand barrels of flour were offered at $2,75 per bbl. and no purchaser found. Fine times these for the farmers.

HYMENEAL.

Married, in Baltimore, on Sunday morning the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Crosby, Mr. Asel Jorck, of this county, to Miss Mary Jane Marriott, of the former place.

——, At Wilderness, the residence of the late Gov. Martin, on Tuesday evening the 26. of November, by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Mayo, John W. Martin, Esq. of Cambridge, Md. to Evelina L., second daughter of Gov. Martin.

OBITUARY.

Departed this transitory life on Wednesday last, the 27th ult., after an acute illness, which she bore with that fortitude which evidenced her submission to the fiat of her Creator, and in the full confidence of eternal bliss beyond the tomb, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Mr. Edward Jones, of South River, Anne Arundel county. In the demise of this truly excellent lady, her husband has been deprived of a sincerely devoted companion; her three daughters of a tender and indulgent mother.

[*Maryland Republican.*

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,
October 8th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Francis N. Daley, Administrator of James Medcalf, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in two of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Medcalf, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1839.

FRANCIS N. DALEY, Adm'r.
Oct 10. 6w.

For the Accomodation of the Public, and all who may have Freight for Baltimore.

THE Schooner WILLIAM & JAMES will sail regularly from Beard's Point for Baltimore. Rate of freights the same as those sailing from that place. The Schooner is well known in Annapolis, and reference may be had of Adam & John Miller, or Hart & Franklin, or Swann & Iglehart, for the sobriety and industry of the Captain.

NOAH PORTER, Capt.
December 5th, 1839. tf.

FARM AT TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, passed on the 9th inst, in a cause wherein Elizabeth Denny, and others were petitioners, the subscriber will on THURSDAY the 5th day of December next, expose for Public Sale at 12 o'clock M. on the premises, the Real Estate of the late Thomas O. Denny, deceased, consisting of a FARM lying on West River, in Anne Arundel County, adjoining the lands of John S. Skinner, Gassaway Winterson and Thomas Gilham, and containing about

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES.

Among the improvements on this estate are a Large Frame Dwelling, Kitchen, Barn, Windmill, Carriage House, &c. &c. There is a sufficient supply of Timber and Wood for the use of the Farm.

The Terms of Sale are.—one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the final ratification thereof, and the residue in three equal annual instalments, from the day of Sale, the whole to be secured by bonds of the purchaser with security, to be approved of by the subscriber, and to bear interest from the day of Sale,—on payment of the purchase money and interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a Deed conveying the land to the purchaser free and discharged of all claims of the parties.

GEORGE GALE, Trustee.
West River, Nov. 12, 1839. ts.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

August Term, 1839.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Thomas S. Davis, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, be and appear before St. Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas S. Davis shall not have the benefit of said laws; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the State of Maryland once a week for three months before the said first Monday of March next.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.
November 7. 3m.

"I know of no pursuit in which more real or important services can be rendered to any Country, than by improving its Agriculture."—Washington.

THE CULTIVATOR.

BEING A CONSOLIDATION OF
HUEL'S CULTIVATOR AND THE GENESEE FARMER.

William Gaylord & Luther Tucker, Editors—Jesse Buel & Co. Proprietors.

THE first number of the united paper will be issued at Albany, on the first of January, 1840. Albany rather than Rochester, has been selected as the place for publication, from the greater facilities of obtaining paper; the procuring and engraving of the numerous cuts required in such a work; and its generally more central and favorable situation for receiving and forwarding packages to all parts of the country.

That the interests of the subscribers will be promoted by the union of these Journals, is confidently anticipated. The vast amount of practical knowledge and skill, contributed to the columns of the separate papers, will now be embodied in one; and while each could boast of a circle of contributors of high rank in the science and practice of farming, it is scarcely possible their concentrated labors should fail of giving one of the most valuable agricultural journals of the world. To the subscribers of the Genesee Farmer, the price of the new paper will of course be enhanced; the price continuing at one dollar per year; but when the increase in the size and quality of the sheet,—the greater quantity of matter that will be given by the use of close and smaller type—the number of cuts and illustrations that will be employed,—and the general improvement in the united paper are taken into consideration, it is believed it will be found as cheap as the former, and as well worthy their support and patronage.

In short, no effort shall be spared to give the united paper a character worthy of the high rank and standing which the original journals, on their separate merits, had acquired. Devoted solely to the cause of the agriculturist,—to his instruction and improvement as a cultivator of the soil, and to his moral and intellectual elevation as a man and citizen of the Republic, we trust a paper will be offered worthy the confidence and the support of the American Farmer

In relation to the price of the Cultivator, which has been published for the last two years at one dollar a year, we copy the following from a recent number of that paper: —"The publication of the Cultivator was commenced at 25 cents per volume; the price was afterwards advanced to 50 cents, and at the commencement of the fifth volume, to One Dollar per annum. It is due to our patrons to explain the cause of this increase in price. The size of our pages has been enlarged, the quantity of matter increased, and quality of paper improved, until the expense of type-setting and paper, the two prominent items of our expense, is now more than double what it was when the price was fifty cents, and four times as great as it was when the price was but twenty five cents. To enable the reader to judge of its now relative cheapness, compared with literary periodicals, we state, for their information, that a volume of the cultivator, including its usual extra sheet, contains about double the quantity of matter that is contained in two volumes, published in a year, of the North American Review. The subscription price of the two volumes of the Review is Five Dollars—that of the Cultivator One Dollar. To be equal, in proportion to the quality of matter, the price of the Cultivator should be Ten Dollars a year — We are only enabled to print the Cultivator at this small price, from the extent of our subscription; and we are indebted for our liberal subscription to the kind offices of our correspondents and agents."

JESSE BUEL & Co.
Albany, Proprietors.
December 5, 1839. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 21st., day of January next for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court, and closing their books for the year 1839.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
Nov. 28. tm.

LARGE SALE OF STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SADDLE and farm-horses of superior quality—some choice Devon cattle of genuine blood, bulls, cows and heifers—well selected milch cows of common blood—oxen and sheep—four large young mules—a new wagon, light and strong, with harness for four horses—ox and horse carts, and all sorts of agricultural implements.

The sale will take place, on account of the subscribers, at Tracey's Landing, near Fair Haven, A. A. Co., Md. on Monday, the 9th of December next, if fair—if not, the next fair day thereafter, to commence at half past 10, A. M. Terms of sale—Cash for all purchases not over $20, and six months credit with approved endorsed notes or Baltimore acceptances, with interest for all sums over that amount.

F. G. SKINNER,
T. B. SKINNER.

The Nat. Intelligencer, and Richmond Inquirer, Norfolk Herald, Upper Marlbro' Gazette, Easton Gazette, Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, will copy the above twice a week until the day of sale, and send their accounts to the Office of the American Farmer, where they will be paid.

Nov. 28. ts

PROSPECTUS
FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have been published by us for 7 years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in the District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in the detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The approaching session of Congress will probably continue seven months; and as it immediately precedes the Presidential election, all the prominent political questions which divide the country, will, no doubt, be fully discussed. These considerations induce us to believe that the Congressional Globe will make five hundred, and the Appendix, between six and seven hundred royal quarto pages.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The yeas and nays on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, with small type, on sixteen royal quarto pages.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members, at full, length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually there are more numbers printed for a session than there are weeks in it.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS:

For one copy of the Congressional Globe, $1
One copy of the Appendix, $1

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5, twelve copies for $10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, POSTAGE PAID, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 9th of December next.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange, will please give this prospectus a few insertions.

☞ No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 10, 1839.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing, of John C. Queesenbury of Anne Arundel County, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt; and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto; on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said John C. Queesenbury having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said John C. Queesenbury having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed William J. Leitch his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said John C. Queesenbury a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John C. Queesenbury be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel County, once a week for three consecutive months before the third Monday of April next, to appear before the said County Court, at the Court House of said County, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John C. Queesenbury should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine.

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge
Orphans Court A. A. County.
November 7. 3m.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That persons indebted for Taxes in the Second Collection District, may make payment to Messrs. Adam & John Miller, Annapolis, who is authorised to receipt for the same.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.
Sep. 26—4t. Collector.

WANTED.

A LAD, 14 or 15 years of age, of good habits, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

A NEW THEORY!

INTERESTING AND APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH

Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves;

Such as DYSPEPSIA, either Chronic or Casual, under the words symptoms of restlessness; Lowness of Spirits, and General Emaciation; Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Liver Affections; Jaundice, both Biliary and Spasmodic; Costiveness; Worms of every variety; Rheumatism, whether Acute or Chronic; together with Gout, Scrofula, Pains in the Head, Back, Limbs, and Side, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Putrid Sore Throat, Fever and Ague, Spasmodic Palpitation of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysterics, Tic Doulloureux, Cramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough, the Common or Humid, and the Dry or the Whoopings; Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy.

The *Blood* has hitherto been considered by Empiricks and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the devotedness of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into the primary sources from whence Life, Health, and vigour emanate, and, *vice versa*, pain, sickness, disease and death. Not so with Dr. Hunt, whose extensive research and practical experience so eminently qualify him for the profession of which he has been one of the most useful members. He contends—and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness of his views—that the stomach, liver, and the associated organs are the primary and great regulators of health, and that the blood in very many instances is dependent on these organs, and that unless medicine reaches THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE, the *superficial anodynes* usually prescribed, serve but as foils to cover the ravages of deep-rooted maladies. Under these convictions, at the exponce of close application, the doctor has discovered a medicine whose searching powers are irresistible, and in proscribing, it is with a knowledge of its being a radical cure in the various diseases already enumerated, even if applied in the most critical cases; but he does not pretend to ascribe to

HUNT'S PILLS

a supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds, he is prepared to show, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up,

HUNT'S PILLS

have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this *perfection* in the Healing Art.

DR. HUNT'S PILLS.

In the midst of a general and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, **Dr. Hunt's Pills** have the enviable distinction of universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favour, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. Hunt has the satisfaction of knowing, that his Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they will know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities, in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and preeminent virtues.

Enviable however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all it promises. Dr. Hunt does not pretend, for instance, that his Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the stomach, the lungs, & the liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red colour and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs, with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical, and a funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of putgative medicines, by producing the same effects, will put this organ out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down thro' the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insiduous disease, consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered away, or paralyzed it with distension, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging its strength through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Dr. Hunt prescribes his beautifully efficacious Pills, acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels.

These Pills are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them; dyspepsia, in all its forms; bilious and liver affections, in every stage and degree, female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; floor albus; fever and ague; incipient consumption or declines, whether of the liver or lungs; headache and giddiness; loss of appetite; nervous tremors; inebriation, or delirium tremens; spasmodic affections of all kinds; rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety; scrofula; salt rheum, and all diseases, bad humours, and impure complexions of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and cholera morbus or diarrhea in severe cases; worms and flatulency, with bad breath; obstructions and palpitations of the heart and head; changes of female constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicine.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at 100 Chatham street, New York, or of the authorised agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions. For further particulars, we respectfully invite the public to peruse his other advertisement and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and unacknowledged truth.

☞ *The above invaluable Medicine, together with Dr. Goode's Celebrated Female Pills; Dr. Evans' Camomile & Aperient Pills; Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children; Dr. Evans' Fever and Ague Pills, and Baron Von Hutcheler's Herb Pills,*

Are to be obtained at

Mortimer & Mowbray's,	Baltimore, Md.
Lewis Johnson's,	Washington, D. C.
Thomas Sutton,	Centreville.
Thos. H. Dawson & Sons,	Easton.
James Bangston & Son,	Denton.
N. T. Hynson,	Chestertown.
Parsons & Gordey,	Salisbury.
JEREMIAH HUGHES,	Annapolis.
George W. Wilson,	Upper Marlbro'.
James L. Hamilton,	Leesburgh.

DR. GOODE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

These Pills are strongly recommended to the notice of the Ladies as a safe and efficient remedy in removing those complaints peculiar to their sex, from want of Exercise, or general Debility of the System, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menses; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the Stomach and Bowels, and producing a new and healthy action throughout the system generally. They create Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous Headache, and are eminently useful in those Flatulent Complaints which distress Females so much at the "Turn of Life." They obviate Costiveness, and counteract all Hysterical and Nervous Affections, likewise afford soothing and permanent relief in Fluor Albus, or Whites, and in most obstinate cases of Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, they invariably restore the pallid and delicate female to health and vigour.

These Pills have gained the sanction and approbation of the most eminent Physicians in the United States, and many mothers can likewise testify to their extraordinary efficacy. To married females, whose expectations of the tenderest pledges of connubial happiness have been defeated, these Pills may be truly esteemed a blissful boon. They soon renovate all functional debility, and if taken, (according to directions) obviate all morbid action. They dispel that fulsome and disagreeable sensation common to females at each monthly return, likewise the attendant pains in the back, side or loins; they generally counteract the nausea, vomiting, and other nervous affections in Chlorosis, or green sickness, in a few days, and if continued (according to directions) soon effect a perfect cure.—Nothing is so signally efficacious in recruiting the pallid and sickly female (who has been during her life irregular and sensitive) as the **Female Pills.** These pills invigorate the whole system, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination, create appetite and restore tranquil repose. Many hundred females can testify of their efficacy, and many Physicians (in this city, as also throughout the United States) can bear testimony to their merits and extraordinary virtues. They are invaluable to enfeebled and relaxed females, who from repeated and difficult labours are afflicted with weakness and infirmities, in which case they are highly useful, strengthening at the time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Dr. Goode's Celebrated Female Pills;

These Pills are of two kinds, namely: No. 1, or Laxative Pills, and No. 2, or Restorative Pills. They are for all the following diseases: Suppression, Irregularity or Retention of the Menses, Fluor Albus, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Costiveness, Gravel, Incontinence of Urine, Nervous Affections, Hysterics, Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, and Piles.—These Pills are also particularly adapted to the male as well as the female sex, for the cure of the following diseases: Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint; Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases, and all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, or Flatulency, Headaches, Nightmare, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Doulloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout;* also, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, alternate flushes of Heat and Chilliness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, bad Dreams and Spasms.

This Medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative.

Directions for use.—Pills No. 1 must be taken from three to six, or more, at bed time, sufficient to operate briskly, till the desired object is effected. Take No. 2 according to the directions as on the box.

In all cases, both kinds of the pills are to be used at the same time, in the following manner—Take three pills or more of No. 1 every night on going to bed, increasing the number if they did not open the bowels; also, take three of the pills No. 2, half an hour before each meal, three times daily.

Sold at 100 Chatham-street, N. Y.
Agent.
JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.
September 19,

RATES OF TOLL

ESTABLISHED by the President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, 18th September 1839.

For every single person,	6¼	cents.
For every single horse,	6¼	cents.
For every man and horse,	6¼	cents.
For every cart,	25	cents.
For every carriage, if drawn by 1 horse,	25	cents.
For every carriage, if drawn by 2 or more horses,	50	cents.
For every wagon, if drawn by 2 horses,	37½	cents.
For every wagon, if drawn by more than 2 horses,	50	cents.

By order, R J. COWMAN, Treasurer.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.
40,000 *and upwards of* MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

THE subscriber, acting as the agent for the Growers in this city and its vicinity, offers for sale by the Bud or Tree, the above number of Trees, and will warrant them to be genuine. The Trees are of a most luxuriant and superior growth, and cannot be surpassed by any that may be produced elsewhere. They will be ready for delivery in November next. Persons addressing me on the subject through the Post Office, will pay the postage. EDWARD DUBOIS.

1838 Dec 5

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the *new* facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions of law and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology: but these do not meet the *present* necessity. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is *now* needed; and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "*The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany.*"

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on *Education*, (physical, intellectual, and moral;) on the *Medical Treatment of the Insane;* on *Jurisprudence;* on *Theology*, and on *Mental and Moral Philosophy.* On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be *decidedly evangelical:* for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation.—A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.* And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. *Such* correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are *developed—we must,* in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it,* properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our FACTS we pledge ourselves shall be *bona-fide* such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted matter*, as liberal a compensation per *printed page*, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth.* Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. *The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany* will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain *at least* 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per annum for a single copy; $5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or $10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address. To *Clergymen* and *Theological Students*, single copies will be furnished at $1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to $1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work *one year*, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be *invariably* required IN ADVANCE.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but *postage must, in every case, be paid.*

Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the EDITOR of the Am. Phren. Jour., care of A. WALDIE.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

☞ Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

August 23.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a Weekly Newspaper in the Village of Leonard-Town, St. Mary's County, Maryland, to be entitled THE

LEONARD-TOWN HERALD,

And Saint Mary's and Charles Counties Advertiser.

In presenting to the public the design of publishing a paper at Leonard-Town, it will only be necessary briefly to explain the plan to be adopted, and the principles to be pursued, in its course of publication; and impressed with the belief it will be approved by the thinking portion of the community, he does not for a moment doubt they will yield him a patronage commensurate with the utility of the enterprise.

It seems to be a matter of general surprise that the venerable county of Saint-Mary's, and forming too, an important part of the State o. Maryland, should have remained so long destitute of a paper printed and published within its borders—containing as it decidedly does, so fair a proportion of citizens distinguished for their talents, integrity and patriotism.

The projector of the proposed useful undertaking, confident of a liberal support from an enlightened and generous public, has issued this Prospectus, with the chief intention of devoting himself to usefulness—increasing, as far as his *humble means* will permit, the general stock of information, and enlarging the sphere of useful knowledge.

The Herald will be conducted on a neutral principle in politics, whether of a general or local character—and the publication of articles calculated to create personal excitement or bad feeling in the community will be faithfully and strictly guarded against by the proprietor.

Its columns will be open to Literature and the Muses. A faithful account of the current intelligence (whether of a foreign or domestic nature) will be laid before its patrons, and the *general principles* of Religion and Morality will not be disregarded.

The Herald will be printed on a medium sheet, with fair intelligible type, at the moderate price of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance—if not paid before the expiration of six months, Three Dollars will be exacted—and Three Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged if not paid before the expiration of the year. It will be issued as soon as practicable after a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.

F. M. JARBOE.

July 25th, 1839.

A CARD.

JOHN A. JONES, formerly of the United States Hotel, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will open on the 1st August next, that splendid and commodious establishment, nearly opposite the Chesnut street Theatre, which will be called the Union Hotel, and with an assurance that neither expense or labour have been spared, to render it one of the most complete hotels in the United States, solicits their patronage.

July 18.

The following papers will each insert the above, to the amount of $5—forward one paper containing the advertisement to the advertiser, and charge U. S. Gazette. The Natchez Courier; Nashville Whig; Vicksburg Whig; Huntsville ——; Lexington Observer; Louisville Journal; Maysville Eagle; Cincinnati Gazette; Chillicothe ——; Columbus Journal; Savannah ——; Augusta Georgian; Charleston Courier; Columbus, S. C. ——; Newbern, N. C. Sentinel; Raleigh Gazette; Wilmington Advertiser; Richmond Whig; Petersburgh Intelligencer; Winchester Republican; Norfolk Beacon; Fredericksburgh Herald; Hagerstown Torch Light; Annapolis Gazette; Pittsburgh Advocate; Harrisburg Reporter; Chambersburg Repository; Lancaster Old Guard.

AN ORDINANCE to authorise the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company to introduce and continue its Rail Road within the limits of the City of Annapolis.

[Passed September 9, 1839.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company be and it is hereby authorised to introduce, connect, locate and construct, a rail road or roads over and through any street or streets, or lot or lots of ground within the limits of the city of Annapoli , except over and through West street and Church street in said city.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company be and it is hereby authorised and permitted to work and use locomotive or steam engines on any road or roads so introduced, connected, located and constructed, at its pleasure; provided, that the speed of any locomotive or steam engine so worked and used shall not exceed the rate of four miles per hour; and provided also, that it shall be the duty of the said Company to provide for, and cause to be kept and used, at all times, spark catchers, of the most approved pattern, on and with all the locomotives or steam engines so worked and used on any such road or roads as aforesaid

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall become necessary for the purpose of locating and constructing any such road or roads as aforesaid for the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company to use and occupy any lot or lots of ground or other property within the limits of the said city belonging to individual citizens, the said lot or lots or other property may be so used and occupied upon the same restrictions, terms and conditions, and subject to the same obligations mentioned in the charter of the said Company for the use and occupation, purchase or condemnation of the land used for the line and tracks of the road of the said Company from its intersection with the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road to its terminus beyond the limits of the city.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid hereby reserve the power at any and all times hereafter to modify by ordinance or ordinances the rights hereby granted or intended to be granted of locating and constructing said road or roads, and of working and using locomotive or steam engines thereon as aforesaid, or to repeal the ordinance hereby enacted, upon giving six months notice thereof to the said Rail Road Company; provided that in case of any such modification or repeal the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid will and shall guaranty to the said Company a sufficient indemnity for the expense incurred by the said Company in constructing said road or roads and other improvements connected therewith on and through any of said street or streets, lot or lots of ground or other property as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid from enacting at any and all times hereafter any ordinance or ordinances to regulate the way and manner any locomotive or steam engines as aforesaid shall be allowed to pass through any street or streets on or through which the said road or roads may be located and constructed as aforesaid; provided that in case it shall be deemed necessary by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid to change the location of any such road or roads as aforesaid, or any part or parts thereof, for the benefit of the city of Annapolis, all the expense consequent thereon, or to be incurred thereby, shall be defrayed by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid, any thing contained in this ordinance or any other ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

40,000 *and upwards of* MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

THE subscriber, acting as the agent for the Growers in this city and its vicinity, offers for sale by the Bud or Tree, the above number of Trees, and will warrant them to be genuine The Trees are of a most luxuriant and superior growth, and cannot be surpassed by any that may be produced elsewhere. They will be ready for delivery in November next. Persons addressing me on the subject through the Post Office, will pay the postage. EDWARD DUBOIS.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, EASTON, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, for the above places, on the following days, viz.

On every MONDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Wye Landing.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays.

On every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, returning the same day, and continue to run the above route until further notice.

Passage to Annapolis, $1
" to St. Michael's and Wye, $2
" to Easton and Cambridge, $2

All Baggage at the owner's risk.

N. B. The Maryland can be had on Thursdays for pleasure excursions.

LEM'L. G TAYLOR.

JOURNAL

OF THE

AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY

AND

RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that *Silk* may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of *commercial export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution, J. S. SKINNER, postmaster, of Baltimore, was invited to become the editor of the work, and has consented to do so—so far as may be consistent with the strict performance of his public duties.

In the course of the discussions which took place in the Convention, all the difficulties which have been encountered, and which may yet be apprehended, in the prosecution of the *silk culture*, as a great branch of American industry, were fully considered; and the result was an universal conviction that, now, in the words of the resolution, 'Silk may be grown in the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export.' The suitableness of our soil and climate to the growth and health of the worm, and the trees which supply its food; the capabilities, the habits, and the genius of our people for conducting the business through its whole process, and the price of American labour as compared with that of silk-producing countries, all were fully canvassed, and the most sceptical became satisfied. The fact is, that our unrestrained freedom in the entertainment and discussion of various and discordant doctrines, religious and political, has imparted to us, as to our English ancestry, an omnivorous appetite for knowledge, and a capacity to learn in a few years what cannot be acquired in *ages*, where all is dull conformity and routine of thought and of action! Thus has it happened in manufactures as in other things; American ingenuity, unrestrained by prejudice or law, has triumphed over difficulties apparently insurmountable! How long, may it be asked, after our first cotton spindle was put in motion before Yankee 'Lowells' were sold at a profit *in China?* So will it be with *silk*. The only question is as to *how long it shall take us?* With a monthly journal to concentrate and diffuse every ray of floating light on the subject, it was the opinion of the Convention that we may realize and enjoy, in our *own day*, the boon which indolence and want of concert may procrastinate, but which nothing short of Turkish apathy can finally defeat.

Let all then who may feel any concern as cultivators, manufacturers, or venders of *silk*, or as patriots willing to offer suitable occupation and bread to the unemployed and the helpless, come forward in support of a work to be faithfully and honestly devoted to these objects of private happiness, and of national independence.

Though SILK, and every thing connected with its production; and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the *chief design and aim* of the journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of *agriculture, horticulture*, and *rural* and *domestic economy.*—Hence, the adjunctive title '*Rural Economist.*'

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form, each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see *Silk* added to the list of *American Staples;* and who will have the kindness to insert this prospectus, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

Baltimore, January, 1839.

THE subscriber is authorised by a gentleman on South River to sell a small FARM in Anne-Arundel county, containing about

200 ACRES,

and if desired, a sufficient number of Slaves for the cultivation of the land. The Farm has on it a Quarter, Tobacco House, Corn House and Stable, all in good repair. The Farm has a sufficiency of wood land to furnish fuel for the occupant, and timber for repairs of the fencing and houses. There is also a good Meadow. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation. The Negroes are well disposed and capable servants.

The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,

Annapolis.

PROSPECTUS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore a Daily and Tri-Weekly Paper to be called the

BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

The Post and Transcript will be devoted to Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Literature and News.

I. POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the firm and undeviating advocate of the doctrines of DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANISM, which constitute the fundamental elements of our social and political system. As this declaration imports, on the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the "strict constructionist" school, maintaining that the action of Government should be limited to the exercise of those powers which are specifically enumerated in the constitution. It will consequently oppose the measures of those, who by a loose interpretation of this MAGNA CHARTA of our liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which the fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, unchecked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which no relief can be found but in despotism.

Among these schemes, regarded as of obviously dangerous tendency, is that of a National Bank, which, however harmless or useful it might be in the full strength and unanimity of the republic, would, in a period of danger,—its branches penetrating every part of the country, and in the words of Jefferson, "acting by command and in phalanx,"—have power to interpose serious and alarming obstacles to the operations of government.

The assumption of the right to impose a tariff beyond the duties necessary to supply the constitutional wants of government; the appropriation of the public money upon schemes of internal improvement, and the interference of government with the domestic institutions of the States, particularly with the institution of Slavery, will be equally opposed as encroachments upon the constitution and upon the rights of States.

The liability of the Banks to periodical convulsions, and their inability to comply, at all times, with the conditions upon which they are employed by the Treasury, as evinced by the suspensions of 1837, render the measure of dispensing with their agency in conducting the fiscal operations of Government one of obvious necessity. The Post and Transcript will therefore advocate the adoption of the Independent Treasury System, as a measure calculated to relieve government from the contingencies to which its connection with Banks renders it liable—one which will insure stability and uniformity in its fiscal action, and reduce the potent influence of the Executive over a league of deposite Banks, to the mere power of appointing the few officers necessary to carry out the system. But while the Treasury System will be supported as a judicious fiscal measure, Banking Institutions will not be opposed. On the contrary their interests—with such checks as are calculated to secure the object of their creation, will be supported as essential to the prosperity and advancement of the country.

Such is the outline of the doctrines for the advocacy of which the new paper is to be commenced, and to the defence and vindication of which the EDITOR pledges his best support. They are the doctrines of the present administration; and as their continuance and efficiency depend much upon the energy and zeal of those to whom the important office of carrying them into effect is entrusted, the paper will zealously advocate the re-election of *MARTIN VAN BUREN* to the Presidency, as one who has proved himself eminently qualified to uphold and defend them and insure their unembarrassed action. It is believed the Post and Transcript will not be found an unworthy co-adjutor of the democratic paper already engaged in the cause in this city.

*On the subject of State politics the paper will advo*cate a judicious reform, consonant with the spirit and principles of our republican institutions. Aware of the great caution and deliberation with which this subject should be approached, it will nevertheless fearlessly advocate such changes as our own experience has convinced us to be necessary, or such as the history of other States in the confederacy has taught to be wise and salutary.

The all important subject of Internal Improvement will be earnestly pressed upon the public attention; the great necessity of a vigorous prosecution and early completion of the great works in which the State is already so deeply interested, will be urged as positively necessary to preserve unimpaired the public faith and to secure the true and permanent prosperity of our City and State.

II. *COMMERCE.*—The commercial department of the paper will be attended to with the utmost care, and no effort will be spared to render the information relative to foreign, domestic and local markets, and the general state of trade, full and satisfactory.

III. *AGRICULTURE.*—This important subject will receive more attention than has usually been paid to it in similar publications; and besides detailing facts of importance to the farmer and planter, it is intended to discuss the principles of agricultural economy and to claim for the husbandman that station as a citizen and an important producing agent, to which his independence and labours entitle him.

IV. *The ARTS*, both fine and mechanical, will have their appropriate department, and such discussion will be entered into as will tend to evolve the true principles upon which both are founded and to foster the efforts of native genius and skill rather than of foreign ingenuity.

V. *LITERATURE AND NEWS.*—The Post and Transcript will aim at nourishing a sound and pure literary taste, and at the same time will endeavour to equal the best of its cotemporaries in judicious selections and in the promptitude, accuracy and extent of its general intelligence, foreign and domestic.

The first number will be issued in the course of the present month, after which it will be regularly continued. It is desirable that the names of subscribers be returned as speedily as possible to the Publisher.

TERMS.—The POST AND TRANSCRIPT will be of the largest class of newspapers—the DAILY at $8, and the TRI-WEEKLY at $5 per annum, payable in advance, unguaranteed in the city.

☞ All letters must be addressed to S. P. SKINNER, Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; all others, must be post paid.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCIV. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1839. NO. 50.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

Doctor W. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Prepared by himself.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

The passage of the Teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily allevated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms, would apply Dr. William Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

☞ *Proof Positive of the Efficacy of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup.*

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup: Dear Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant, while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which as soon as applied to the gums a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred, the teeth are emanating daily and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

☞ A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometime follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—*N. York Sun.*

☞ We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purposes for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—*Boston Traveller.*

☞ *A SEVERE CASE OF TEETHING, WITH SUMMER COMPLAINT,* cured by the infallible American Soothing Syrup of Dr. W. Evans. Mrs. McPherson, residing at No. 8, Hylton street, called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions, its bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street, as there are several counterfeits advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine for sale.

☞ *IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.*—Children generally suffer much uneasiness from cutting their teeth. Whatever dangerous or fatal symptoms attend this process of nature, they are produced invariably from the highly irritated and inflamed condition of the parts—therefore the principal indications of cure are to abate the inflammation, and to soften, soothe, and relax the gums. If that is effected, the infant is preserved from subsequent fever, inflammation, spasmodic cough, twitching of tendons, croup, canker, and convulsions, displaying their fatal consequences. If mothers, nurses, or guardians have their babes tortured with painful and protracted dentition, and this notice attracts their attention, they should not be deterred from purchasing a bottle of *EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP* for Children *Teething*, the incomparable virtue of which in completely relieving the most distressing cases (when applied to the infant's gums as directed) is invaluable. The remedy has restored thousands of children when on the verge of the grave, to the embraces again of their distracted parents, attacked with that awful and mortiferous malady—Convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

☞ *Please shake the bottle when first opened.*

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a teaspoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup; it will prevent the children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come thro' and sometimes causes death.

Sold at Dr. W. Evans' Office, 100 Chatham street, New York; and by all his Agents throughout the Union.

Agent,
JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, all delicate and mercurial diseases are successfully treated at *Dr. EVANS' Medical Office*, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Dr. EVANS' CAMOMILE AND APERIENT PILLS.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

Symptoms. The common corporeal symptoms are, flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

Causes. A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violant purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen is a frequent cause.

Treatment. The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable *Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti spasmodic)* are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

Agent,
JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.

These Pills are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalent, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, and obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthful state.

These Pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise ... and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, *that old age when it arrives, will appear a blessing, and not (as* too many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) *a source of misery and abhorrence.*

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, thro' the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses of the **Herb Pills**, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveterecy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Fainting, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccup, Sea Sickness, Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chillness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life: and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulations, and thus strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to corroborate and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

Agent,
JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

September 12.

☞ DR. WM. EVANS, proprietor of the newspaper called "The Doctor," hereby particularly requests all Proprietors and Publishers of Newspapers who send their papers to his Office, to direct them to the Editor of "The Doctor," No. 100, Chatham street, New York.

April 25.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These pills, so admirably adapted to afford uniform relief in the different modifications of these distressing maladies, are particularly recommended to public notice. On the accession of the cold stage, when the face and limbs of the sufferer become pale, and the sensation of cold and languor, is felt pervading the whole system—their administration is accompanied with astonishing success—they soon lessen the subsequent distressing shivering and violent shaking, and by continuing in their use, (as directed) will ultimately cure the most obstinate ague. These pills are of signal utility in those distressing cases, where there is a sallowness of complexion, pain in the region of the liver, tension and distress in the epigastic region, with other symptoms indicating the existence of morbid action, or chronic disease of the stomach, liver, bowels, mecentery or spleen, which concequences so generally supervene from protracted intermittents. They permanently overcome these diseases—at the same time give tone to the stomach, cleanse and strengthen the bowels and impart health, vigour and energy to the system.

Many persons emigrate to the rich and fertile soil of the West, in the hope of attaining a future competency, but alas! ere long that hope becomes blasted, when they appear with impaired and enfeebled constitutions, resulting from attacks of that direful terror of the West, Fever and Ague. If such persons had resorted to the use of the above pills, the sunken pallid countenance would have been restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are now regarded as an inestimable public blessing, and indispensable to the health, comfort, and even the local prosperity of the inhabitants of many portions of our western country.

In all cases of Bilious and Nervous Fever, Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, will invariably be removed by the use of the Pills.

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconvenionly effected, than by taking a few doses of

Dr. EVANS' PURIFYING PILLS,

the value and well-authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the Bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit the Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.

Directions are as follows:—Take four or more of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.

Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.

The attacks usually occur every other day.

Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills. Sold at Dr. EVANS' Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and by his authorised Agents throughout the Union.

Agent,
JEREMIAH HUGHES.
Annapolis, Md.

September 26.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. STREETER'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
SARATOGA-STREET, BALTIMORE

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON having relinquished the Boarding Department of their Institution for the education of Young Ladies, in Saratoga street, to *Mr. and Mrs. STREETER*, it becomes necessary to submit to their former patrons and the public the arrangements for the ensuing year, consequent on the change which has thus taken place. In transferring so important a charge, justice to themselves, their pupils and their friends, induces them to express their entire confidence in the zeal, ability, and full qualifications of their successors. Mr. Streeter is a graduate of Harvard University, and has had long experience as Principal in one of the first schools in the city of Boston. He will unquestionably win the same approbation here, with which his labours of instruction have been regarded elsewhere. Mrs. S. is eminently qualified to guide the young of her sex, secure their obedience and command their respect. They are sincerely commended to the continued patronage of the former friends of the establishment, and to the favour of the public.

Mr. and Mrs. STREETER respectfully announce that they will resume the entire charge of the *Boarding Department* in the Institution formerly under the care of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, in Saratoga street, Baltimore, on the *first Monday in September next.*

Sensible of the importance of female education, and desirous of raising the standard of attainment in all that contributes to elevate the female character and prepare young ladies for the responsibilities of womanhood, and the various relations of social and domestic life; the Principals will employ every resource within their reach for cultivating the minds, elevating the feelings and polishing the manners of their pupils. Regarding education, not so much as an end, as prospective in its results, they will give careful attention to those branches essential to the formation of a sound intellectual and moral character, and their grand aim will be to present knowledge in so attractive a light and to render its acquisition so agreeable, as to excite a desire for improvement which will continue after the relations of mere scholastic life have been dissolved, and the pupils have entered on the higher and wider school of human life.

It will be the endeavour of Mr. & Mrs. Streeter to render their house in every *sense a home to those who* may be placed under their care, and to maintain, as far as possible, an authority strictly parental. All the branches of a solid education, together with those lighter studies which impart a charm and polish to female manners and intellect, and above all, those moral principles, which should form the *basis of all character*, will receive full attention. The elements of English education will be thoroughly taught, and at the same time, the French Language and *Literature cultivated* by a judicious use during domestic intercourse. "Conversations will also be held at stated periods in the family, under the superintendance of the French teacher, or a French lady, in which subjects of interest and importance will be brought forward, for the double purpose of improving the minds and adding to the conversational tact of the students.

Of the healthful and advantageous location of the establishment and its great conveniences, it cannot be necessary to speak. More particular information relative to the principles on which the school will be conducted, and the terms upon which *boarding scholars* will be received, may be obtained of *Mr. STREETER* at his dwelling, late the residence of Mr. Hamilton, Saratoga-street, Baltimore.

The DAY SCHOOL, connected with the Boarding School of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, will hereafter be under the associated care of *Mr. Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. Streeter*, and the next regular session will commence on the *first Monday in September next.* No exertions will be spared to add to the resources of the establishment, which are believed to be in all respects equal, and in many, superior to those of similar institutions.

POETRY.

LINES TO A BUNCH OF CHERRIES.

BY B. B. THATCHER.

[*Written while eating them.*]

Beautiful cluster! passing fair
Ye grew on your perch, in the shining air:
Ye swung like a circle of merry fays
In the morning's gale and the noontide rays;
With an awning o'er you of such bright leaves
As the thrush for her first-born nestling weaves,
And with eddies of perfume breathing around,
From green-wood grove and from blossomy ground;
O, crimson cluster! fresh and fair
Did your life laugh on in the shining air!

But, alas for beauty! Ye are riven now
From the shelter and shade of the dancing bough;
Ah! never again will ye gather bright dyes,
Priceless and pure, from these sunny skies:
Ye shall nod no more to the morning gale,
Though it seek for aye, over meadow and vale:
Nor ever shall twilight breezes bring—
From the wood or the wave, in Summer or Spring—
Nor the fire-fly's gleam, nor the silver dew,
Motion, or perfume, or verdure to you!

So Friendship fadeth; so Love's bright eye
Grows dim, like a star in a stormy sky,
When the trial clouds of sorrow and strife,
Ere its noon is yet welcomed, sweep over Life;
On the greenest branch of Youth's bright bower
Affections all rapture blush but an hour.
Beautiful cluster! would that to be
Were to be for ever, for things like thee!
Oh, would that on all fair things the bloom
Told not, like the victim's wreath, of the tomb!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JEWESS.

A TRADITION OF THE RABBIS.

The celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat during the whole of the Sabbath day in the public school, instructing the people. During his absence from the house his two sons died, both of them of uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to her bed chamber, laid them upon the marriage bed, and spread a white covering over their bodies. In the evening the Rabbi Meir came home.

"Where are my two sons," he asked, "that I may give them my blessing? I repeatedly looked round the school, and did not see them there."

She reached him a goblet. He praised the Lord at the going out of the Sabbath, drank—and again asked—

"Where are my sons, that they too may drink of the cup of blessing?"

"They will not be far off," she said, and placed food before him, that he might eat.

He was in a gladsome and genial mood; and when he had said grace after the meal, she thus addressed him:

"Rabbi, with thy permission, I would fain propose to thee one question."

"Ask it then, my love!" he replied.

"A few days ago, a person entrusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again: should I give them up?"

"This is a question," said Rabbi Meir, "which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What, would'st thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore to every one his own?"

"No," she replied, "but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting thee therewith."

She led him to the chamber, and, stepping to the bed, took the white covering from the dead bodies.

"Ah! my sons, my sons!" thus loudly lamented the father; "my sons! the light of my eyes and the light of my understanding!—I was your father, but ye were my teachers in the law."

The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length, she took her husband by the hand and said;

"Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was entrusted to our keeping? See, the Lord gave, the Lord has taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!"

"Blessed be the name of the Lord!" echoed Rabbi Meir, "and blessed be his name for thy sake too, for well it is written, "Whoso hath found a virtuous wife, hath a greater treasure than costly pearls; she openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness."

ARISTOCRACY IN RELIGION.

In Catholic countries, the Churches are usually erected at the expense of the Government, or out of the vast resources which accumulate in the treasury of the Pope. These churches are thrown open to all. Free alike to the rich and the poor, the humble peasant and the proud courtier. Even the *distinction of color does* not cause the separation in Europe it does in Democratic America, for there no classification is known, except that made by the Searcher of Hearts. Strange inconsistency, that in Aristocratic Society in Europe, in temples devoted to the worship of God such perfect equality should exist, while here, in American Democracy, the only spot where distinctions are clearly marked, the lines of society tangibly drawn out is to be found in places of religious worship. Catholic Churches in Europe are open at certain hours daily to all classes. The humble penitent in sackcloth, kneels by the side of costly rank and princely splendor, all supplicating aid from a common Father.—*Northampton Courier.*

PUMPKIN PIE.

The Cincinnatti Republican copies from a useful volume entitled the Practical Farm, the subjoined bill of particulars, as to the most approved mode of making pumpkin pie, "for the information of all those ladies who have not yet learned the process."

PUMPKIN PIE.—For common family pumpkin pie, *three eggs do very well to a quart of milk.* Stew your pumpkin and strain it through a sieve, or colander. Take out the seeds, and pare the pumpkin or squash. Stir in the stewed pumpkin, till it is as thick as you can stir it round rapidly and easily. If you want to make your pie richer, make it thinner, and add another egg. One egg to a quart of milk makes very decent pies. Sweeten it to your taste, with molasses or sugar; some pumpkins require more sweetening than others. Two teaspoonfuls of salt; two great spoonfuls of sifted cinnamon; one great spoonful of ginger. Ginger will answer very well alone for spice, if you use enough of it. The outside of a lemon grated in is nice. The more eggs the better the pie; some put an egg to a gill of milk. They should bake from forty to fifty minutes, and even ten minutes longer, if very deep.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to R. Welch of Ben. Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition, in writing of Isaac Snowden, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Isaac Snowden having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Isaac Snowden having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Nathan Jones his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Isaac Snowden a conveyance & possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Isaac Snowden be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the third Monday in April next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Snowden should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 23d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge
of the Orphans Court A. A. Co'ty.

October 31. 3m*.

WANTED TO HIRE

By the month or year, a WOMAN who understands Housework. To such a one liberal wages will be given. *Enquire* at this office.

November 14.

FARM AT TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, passed on the 9th inst, in a cause wherein Elizabeth Denny, and others were petitioners, the subscriber will on THURSDAY the 5th day of December next, expose for Public Sale at 12 o'clock M. on the premises, the Real Estate of the late Thomas O. Denny, deceased, consisting of a FARM lying on West River, in Anne Arundel County, adjoining the lands of John S. Skinner, Gassaway Winterson and Thomas Gilham, and containing about

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES.

Among the improvements on this estate are a Large Frame Dwelling, Kitchen, Barn, Windmill, Carriage House, &c. &c. There is a sufficient supply of Timber and Wood for the use of the Farm.

The Terms of Sale are.—one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the final ratification thereof, and the residue in three equal annual instalments, from the day of Sale, the *whole to be secured* by bonds of the purchaser with security, to be approved of by the subscriber, and to bear interest from the day of Sale,—on payment of the purchase money and interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a Deed conveying the land to the purchaser free and discharged of all claims of the parties.

GEORGE GALE, Trustee.

West River, Nov 12, 1839. ts.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions of law and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology: but these do not meet the *present* necessity. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is *now* needed; and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "*The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany.*"

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on *Education*, (physical, intellectual, and moral;) on the *Medical Treatment of the Insane;* on *Jurisprudence;* on *Theology*, and on *Mental and Moral Philosophy.* On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be *decidedly evangelical:* for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation.—A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.* And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. *Such* correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we *must form our* own judgment of the cerebral developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—we *must*, in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our FACTS we pledge ourselves shall be *bona-fide* such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted matter*, as liberal a compensation per *printed page*, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence, should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. *The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany* will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain *at least* 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per annum for a single copy; $5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or $10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address. To *Clergymen* and *Theological Students*, single copies will be furnished at $1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to $1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work *one year*, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be *invariably* required IN ADVANCE.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but *postage must, in every case, be paid.*

Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the EDITOR of the Am. Phren. Jour., care of A. WALDIE.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

☞ Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

August 23.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a Weekly Newspaper in the Village of Leonard-Town, St. Mary's County, Maryland, to be entitled THE

LEONARD-TOWN HERALD,

And Saint Mary's and Charles Counties Advertiser.

In presenting to the public the design of publishing a paper at Leonard-Town, it will only be necessary briefly to explain the plan to be adopted, and the principles to be pursued, in its course of publication; and impressed with the belief it will be approved by the thinking portion of the community, he does not for a moment doubt they will yield him a patronage commensurate with the utility of the enterprise.

It seems to be a matter of general surprise that the venerable county of Saint-Mary's, and forming too, an important part of the State of Maryland, should have remained so long destitute of a paper printed and published within its borders—containing as it decidedly does, so fair a proportion of citizens distinguished for their talents, integrity and patriotism.

The projector of the proposed useful undertaking, confident of a liberal support from an enlightened and generous public, has issued this Prospectus, with the chief intention of devoting himself to usefulness—increasing, as far as his *humble means* will permit, the general stock of information, and enlarging the sphere of useful knowledge.

The Herald will be conducted on a neutral principle in politics, whether of a general or local character—and the publication of articles calculated to create personal excitement or bad feeling in the community will be faithfully and strictly guarded against by the proprietor.

Its columns will be open to Literature and the Muses. A faithful account of the current intelligence (whether of a foreign or domestic nature) will be laid before its patrons, and the *general principles* of Religion and Morality will not be disregarded.

The Herald will be printed on a medium sheet, with fair intelligible type, at the moderate price of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance—if not paid before the expiration of six months, Three Dollars will be exacted—and Three Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged if not paid before the expiration of the year. It will be issued as soon as practicable after a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.

F. M. JARBOE.

July 25th, 1839.

A CARD.

JOHN A. JONES, formerly of the United States Hotel, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will open on the 1st August next, that splendid and commodious establishment, nearly opposite the Chesnut street Theatre, which will be called the Union Hotel, and with an assurance that neither expense or labour have been spared, to render it one of the most complete hotels in the United States, solicits their patronage.

July 18.

The following papers will each insert the above, to the amount of $5—forward one paper containing the advertisement to the advertiser, and charge U. S. Gazette. The Natchez Courier; Nashville Whig; Vicksburg Whig; Huntsville ——; Lexington Observer; Louisville Journal; Maysville Eagle; Cincinnati Gazette; Chillicothe ——; Columbus Journal; Savannah ——; Augusta Georgian; Charleston Courier; Columbus, S. C. ——; Newbern, N. C. Sentinel; Raleigh Gazette; Wilmington Advertiser; Richmond Whig; Petersburgh Intelligencer; Winchester Republican; Norfolk Beacon; Fredericksburgh Herald; Hagerstown Torch Light; Annapolis Gazette; Pittsburgh Advocate; Harrisburg Reporter; Chambersburg Repository; Lancaster Old Guard.

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company to introduce and continue its Rail Road within the limits of the City of Annapolis.

[Passed September 9, 1839.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company be and it is hereby authorised to introduce, connect, locate and construct, a rail road or roads over and through any street or streets, or lot or lots of ground within the limits of the city of Annapolis, except over and through West street and Church street in said city.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company be and it is hereby authorised and permitted to work and use locomotive or steam engines on any road or roads so introduced, connected, located and constructed, at its pleasure; provided, that the speed of any locomotive or steam engine so worked and used shall not exceed the rate of four miles per hour; and provided also, that it shall be the duty of the said Company to provide for, and cause to be kept and used, at all times, spark catchers, of the most approved pattern, on and with all the locomotives or steam engines so worked and used on any such road or roads as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall become necessary for the purpose of locating and constructing any such road or roads as aforesaid for the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company to use and occupy any lot or lots of ground or other property within the limits of the said city belonging to individual citizens, the said lot or lots or other property may be so used and occupied upon the same restrictions, terms and conditions, and subject to the same obligations mentioned in the charter of the said Company for the use and occupation, purchase or condemnation of the land used for the line and tracks of the road of the said Company from its intersection with the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road to its terminus beyond the limits of the city.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid hereby reserve the power at any and all times hereafter to modify by ordinance or ordinances the rights hereby granted or intended to be granted of locating and constructing said road or roads, and of working and using locomotive or steam engines thereon as aforesaid, or to repeal the ordinance hereby enacted, upon giving six months notice thereof to the said Rail Road Company; provided that in case of any such modification or repeal the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid will and shall guaranty to the said Company a sufficient indemnity for the expense incurred by the said Company in constructing said road or roads and other improvements connected therewith on and through any of said street or streets, lot or lots of ground or other property as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid from enacting at any and all times hereafter any ordinance or ordinances to regulate the way and manner any locomotive or steam engines as aforesaid shall be allowed to pass through any street or streets on or through which the said road or roads may be located and constructed as aforesaid; provided that in case it shall be deemed necessary by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid to change the location of any such road or roads as aforesaid, or any part or parts thereof, for the benefit of the city of Annapolis, all the expense consequent thereon, or to be incurred thereby, shall be defrayed by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid, any thing contained in this ordinance or any other ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.
40,000 *and upwards of* MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

THE subscriber, acting as the agent for the Growers in this city and its vicinity, offers for sale by the Bud or Tree, the above number of Trees, and will warrant them to be genuine. The Trees are of a most luxuriant and superior growth, and cannot be surpassed by any that may be produced elsewhere. They will be ready for delivery in November next. Persons addressing me on the subject through the Post Office, will pay the postage. EDWARD DUBOIS.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, EASTON, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, for the above places, on the following days, viz.

On every MONDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Wye Landing.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays.

On every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, returning the same day, and continue to run the above route until further notice.

Passage to Annapolis,	$1
" to St. Michael's and Wye,	$2
" to Easton and Cambridge,	$2

All Baggage at the owner's risk.

N. B. The Maryland can be had on Thursdays for pleasure excursions.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

JOURNAL
OF THE
AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY
AND
RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that *Silk* may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of *commercial export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution, J. S. SKINNER, postmaster, of Baltimore, was invited to become the editor of the work, and has consented to do so—so far as may be consistent with the strict performance of his public duties.

In the course of the discussions which took place in the Convention, all the difficulties which have been encountered, and which may yet be apprehended, in the prosecution of the *silk culture*, as a great branch of American industry, were fully considered; and the result was an universal conviction that, now, in the words of the resolution, 'Silk may be grown in the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export.' The suitableness of our soil and climate to the growth and health of the worm, and the *trees* which supply its food; the capabilities, the habits, and the genius of our people for conducting the business through its whole process, and the price of American labour as compared with that of silk-producing countries, all were fully canvassed, and the most sceptical became satisfied. The *fact* is, that our unrestrained freedom in the entertainment and discussion of various and discordant doctrines, religious and political, has imparted to us, as to our English ancestry, an omniverous appetite for knowledge, and a capacity to learn in a few years what cannot be acquired in *ages*, where all is dull conformity and routine of thought and of action! Thus has it happened in manufactures as in other things; American ingenuity, unrestrained by prejudice or law, has triumphed over difficulties apparently insurmountable! How long, may it be asked, after our first cotton spindle was put in motion before Yankee 'Lowells' were sold at a profit *in China?* So will it be with *silk*. The only question is as to *how long it shall take us?* With a monthly journal to concentrate and diffuse every ray of floating light on the subject, it was the opinion of the Convention that we may realize and enjoy, in our *own day*, the boon which indolence and want of concert may procrastinate, but which nothing short of Turkish apathy can finally defeat.

Let all then who may feel any concern as cultivators, manufacturers, or venders of *silk*, or as patriots willing to offer suitable occupation and bread to the unemployed and the helpless, come forward in support of a work to be faithfully and honestly devoted to these objects of private happiness, and of national independence.

Though SILK, and every thing connected with its productions and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the *chief design and aim* of the journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of *agriculture, horticulture*, and *rural* and *domestic economy*.—Hence, the adjunctive title '*Rural Economist*.'

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form, each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see *Silk* added to the list of *American Staples;* and who will have the kindness to insert this prospectus, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

Baltimore, January, 1839.

THE subscriber is authorised by a gentleman on South River to sell a small FARM in Anne-Arundel county, containing about

200 ACRES,

and if desired, a sufficient number of Slaves for the cultivation of the land. The Farm has on it a Quarter, Tobacco House, Corn House and Stable, all in good repair. The Farm has a sufficiency of wood land to furnish fuel for the occupant, and timber for repairs of the fencing and houses. There is also a good Meadow. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation. The Negroes are well disposed and capable servants.

The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
Annapolis.

PROSPECTUS
For publishing in the City of Baltimore a Daily and Tri-Weekly Paper to be called
BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

The Post and Transcript will be devoted to Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Literature and News.

I. POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the firm and undeviating advocate of the doctrines of DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANISM, which constitute the fundamental elements of our social and political system. As this declaration imports, on the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the "strict construction" school, maintaining that the action of Government should be limited to the exercise of those powers which are specifically enumerated in the constitution. It will consequently oppose the measures of those, who by a loose interpretation of this MAGNA CHARTA of our liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which the fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, unchecked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which no relief can be found but in despotism.

Among these schemes, regarded as of obviously dangerous tendency, is that of a National Bank, which, however harmless or useful it might be in the full strength and unanimity of the republic, would, in a period of danger,—its branches penetrating every part of the country, and in the words of Jefferson, 'acting by command and in phalanx,'—have power to interpose serious and alarming obstacles to the operations of government.

The assumption of the right to impose a tariff beyond the duties necessary to supply the constitutional wants of government; the appropriation of the public money upon schemes of internal improvement, and the interference of government with the domestic institutions of the States, particularly with the institution of Slavery, will be equally opposed as encroachments upon the constitution and upon the rights of States.

The liability of the Banks to periodical convulsions, and their inability to comply, at all times, with the conditions upon which they are employed by the Treasury, as evinced by the suspensions of 1837, render the measure of dispensing with their agency in conducting the fiscal operations of Government one of obvious necessity. The Post and Transcript will therefore advocate the adoption of the Independent Treasury System, as a measure calculated to relieve government from the contingencies to which its connection with Banks renders it liable—one which will insure stability and uniformity in its fiscal action, and reduce the potent influence of the Executive over a league of deposite Banks, to the mere power of appointing the few officers necessary to carry out the system. But while the Treasury System will be supported as a judicious fiscal measure, Banking Institutions will not be opposed. On the contrary their interests—with such checks as are calculated to secure the object of their creation, will be supported as essential to the prosperity and advancement of the country.

Such is the outline of the doctrines for the advocacy of which the new paper is to be commenced, and to the defence and vindication of which the Editor pledges his best support. They are the doctrines of the present administration; and to their continuance and efficiency depend much upon the energy and zeal of those to whom the important office of carrying them into effect is entrusted, the paper will zealously advocate the re-election of *MARTIN VAN BUREN* to the Presidency, as one who has proved himself eminently qualified to uphold and defend them and insure their unembarrassed action. It is believed the Post and Transcript will not be found an unworthy co-adjutor of the democratic paper already engaged in the cause in this city.

On the subject of State politics the paper will advocate a judicious reform, consonant with the spirit and principles of our republican institutions. Aware of the great caution and deliberation with which this subject should be approached, it will nevertheless fearlessly advocate such changes as our own experience has convinced us to be necessary, or such as the history of other States in the confederacy has taught to be wise and salutary.

The all important subject of Internal Improvement will be earnestly pressed upon the public attention; the great necessity of a vigorous prosecution and early completion of the great works in which the State is already so deeply interested, will be urged as positively necessary to preserve unimpaired the public faith and to secure the true and permanent prosperity of our City and State.

II. *COMMERCE.*—The commercial department of the paper will be attended to with the utmost care, and no effort will be spared to render the information relative to foreign, domestic and local markets, and the general state of trade, full and satisfactory.

III. *AGRICULTURE.*—This important subject will receive more attention than has usually been paid to it in similar publications; and besides detailing facts of importance to the farmer and planter, it is intended to discuss the principles of agricultural economy and to claim for the husbandman that station as a citizen and an important producing agent, to which his independence and labours entitle him.

IV. *The ARTS*, both fine and mechanical, will have their appropriate department, and such discussion will be entered into as will tend to evolve the true principles upon which both are founded and to foster the efforts of native genius and skill rather than of foreign ingenuity.

V. *LITERATURE AND NEWS.*—The Post and Transcript will aim at nourishing a sound and pure literary taste, and at the same time will endeavour to equal the best of its cotemporaries in judicious selections and in the promptitude, accuracy and extent of its general intelligence, foreign and domestic.

The first number will be issued in the course of the present month, after which it will be regularly continued. It is desirable that the names of subscribers be returned as speedily as possible to the Publisher.

TERMS.—The POST AND TRANSCRIPT will be of the largest class of newspapers—the DAILY at $5, and the TRI-WEEKLY at $3 per annum, payable in advance, unguaranteed in the city.

☞ All letters must be addressed to S. P. SKINNER, Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; all others, must be post paid.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XLV. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1839. NO. 50.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

Doctor W. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Prepared by himself.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

The passage of the Teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms, would apply Dr. William Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

☞ *Proof Positive of the Efficacy of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup.*

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup: Dear Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, *must convince every feeling parent* how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant, while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which as soon as applied to the gums a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred, the teeth are emanating daily and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

☞ A gentleman, who has made trial of Dr. W. E.'s Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometime follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—*N. York Sun.*

☞ We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purposes for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—*Boston Traveller.*

☞ *A SEVERE CASE OF TEETHING, WITH SUMMER COMPLAINT,* cured by the infallible American Soothing Syrup of Dr. W. Evans. Mrs. McPherson, residing at No. 8, Hudson street, called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions, its bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup as the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street, as there are several counterfeits advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine for sale.

☞ *IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.*—Children generally suffer much uneasiness from cutting their teeth. Whatever dangerous or fatal symptoms attend this process of nature, they are produced invariably from the highly irritated and inflamed condition of the parts—therefore the principal indications of cure are to abate the inflammation, and to soften, soothe, and relax the gums. If that is effected, the infant is preserved from subsequent fever, inflammation, spasmodic cough, twitching of tendons, croup, canker, and convulsions, displaying their fatal consequences. If mothers, nurses, or guardians have their babes tortured with painful and protracted dentition, and this notice attracts their attention, they should not be deterred from purchasing a bottle of *EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP* for Children Teething, the incomparable virtue of which in completely relieving the most distressing cases (when applied to the infant's gums as directed) is invaluable. The remedy has restored thousands of children when on the verge of the grave, to the embraces again of their distracted parents, stricken with that awful and mortiferous malady—Convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

☞ *Please shake the bottle when first opened.*

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup; it will prevent the children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth brush harder to come thro' and sometimes causes death.

Sold at Dr. W. Evans' Office, 100 Chatham street, New York, and by all his Agents throughout the Union.

Agent,
JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, debility, weakness, all delicate and mercurial diseases are successfully treated at *Dr. EVANS' Medical Office*, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Dr. EVANS' CAMOMILE AND APERIENT PILLS.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

Symptoms. The common corporeal symptoms are, flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also *languidness*—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

Causes. A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses,) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen is a frequent cause.

Treatment. The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

Agent,
JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.

These Pills are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalent, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, and obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthful state.

These Pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present *state of perfection*, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, *that old age when it arrives, will appear a blessing, and not (as* too many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) *a source of misery and abhorrence*

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, thro' the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses of the **Herb Pills**, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the secretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being *so admirably* adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times

In all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Faintings, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccup, Sea Sickness, Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chillness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life: and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulations, and thus strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious of the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

Agent,
JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

September 12,

☞ DR. WM. EVANS, proprietor of the newspaper called "The Doctor," hereby particularly requests all Proprietors and Publishers of Newspapers who send their papers to his Office, to direct them to the Editor of "The Doctor," No. 100, Chatham street, New York.

April 25.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These pills, so admirably adapted to afford uniform relief in the different modifications of those distressing maladies, are particularly recommended to public notice. On the accession of the cold stage, when the face and limbs of the sufferer become pale, and the sensation of cold and languor, is felt pervading the whole system—their administration is accompanied with astonishing success—they soon lessen the subsequent distressing shivering and violent shaking, and by continuing in their use, (as directed) will ultimately cure the most obstinate ague. These pills are of signal utility in those distressing cases, where there is a sallowness of complexion, pain in the region of the liver, tension and distress in the epigastic region, with other symptoms indicating the existence of morbid action, or chronic disease of the stomach, liver, bowels, mocentery or spleen, which consequences so generally supervene from protracted intermittents. They permanently overcome these diseases—at the same time give tone to the stomach, cleanse and strengthen the bowels and impart health, vigour and energy to the system.

Many persons emigrate to the rich and fertile soil of the West, in the hope of attaining a future competency, but alas! ere long that hope becomes blasted, when they appear with impaired and enfeebled constitutions, resulting from attacks of that direful terror of the West, Fever and Ague. If such persons had resorted to the use of the above pills, the sunken pallid countenance would have been restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are now regarded as an inestimable public blessing, and indispensable to the health, comfort, and even the local prosperity of the inhabitants of many portions of our western country.

In all cases of Bilious and Nervous Fever, Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, will invariably be removed by the use of the Pills.

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of

Dr. EVANS' PURIFYING PILLS,

the value and well-authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the Bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit the Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.

Directions are as follows:—Take four or more of the *Purifying Pills* on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.

Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.

The attacks usually occur every other day.

Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of *Pills*. Sold at Dr. EVANS' *Medical Establishment*, 100 Chatham street, N.Y. and by his authorised Agents throughout the Union.

Agent,
JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

September 26.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. STREETER'S
Boarding and Day School for
Young Ladies,
SARATOGA-STREET, BALTIMORE

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON having relinquished the Boarding Department of their Institution for the education of Young Ladies, in Saratoga street, to *Mr. and Mrs. STREETER*, it becomes necessary to submit to their former patrons and the public the arrangements for the ensuing year, consequent on the change which has thus taken place. In transferring so important a charge, justice to themselves, their pupils and their friends, induces them to express their entire confidence in the zeal, ability, and full qualifications of their successors. Mr. Streeter is a graduate of Harvard University, and has had long experience as Principal in one of the first schools in the city of Boston. He will unquestionably win the same approbation here, with which his labours of instruction have been regarded elsewhere. Mrs. S. is eminently qualified to guide the young of her sex, secure their obedience and command their respect. They are sincerely commended to the continued patronage of the former friends of the establishment, and to the favour of the public.

Mr. and Mrs. STREETER respectfully announce that they will resume the entire charge of the *Boarding Department* in the Institution *formerly under the* care of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, in Saratoga street, Baltimore, on the *first Monday in September next.*

Sensible of the importance of female education, and desirous of raising the standard of attainment in all that contributes to elevate the female character and prepare young ladies for the responsibilities of womanhood, and the various relations of social and domestic life; the Principals will employ every resource within their reach for cultivating the *minds*, elevating the feelings and polishing the manners of their pupils. Regarding education, not so much as an end, as prospective in its results, they will give careful attention to those branches essential to the formation of a sound intellectual and moral character, and their grand aim will be to present knowledge in so attractive a light and to render its acquisition so agreeable, as to excite a desire for improvement which will continue after the relations of mere scholastic life have been dissolved, and the pupils have entered on the higher and wider school of human life.

It will be the endeavour of Mr. & Mrs. Streeter to render their house in every sense *a home* to those who may be placed under their care, and to maintain, as far as possible, an authority strictly parental. All the branches of a solid education, together with those lighter studies which impart a charm and polish to female manners and intellect, and *above all, those moral* principles, which should form the basis of all character, will receive full attention. The elements of English education will be thoroughly taught, and at the same time, the French Language and Literature cultivated by a judicious use during domestic intercourse. "Conversations will also be held at stated periods in the family, under the superintendance of the French teacher, or a French lady, in which subjects of interest and importance will be brought forward, for the double purpose of improving the minds and adding to the conversational tact of the students.

Of the healthful and advantageous location of the establishment and its great conveniences, it cannot be necessary to speak. More particular information relative to the principles on which the school will be conducted, and the terms upon which boarding scholars will be received, may be obtained of *Mr. STREETER* at his dwelling late the residence of Mr. Hamilton, Saratoga-street, Baltimore.

The DAY SCHOOL, connected with the Boarding School of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, will hereafter be under the associated care of *Mr. Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. Streeter*, and the next regular session will commence on the *first Monday in September next.* No exertions will be spared to add to the resources of the establishment, which are believed to be in all respects equal, and in many superior to those of similar institutions.

POETRY.

LINES TO A BUNCH OF CHERRIES.

BY R. D. THATCHER.

[*Written while eating them.*]

Beautiful cluster! passing fair
Ye grew on your perch, in the shining air!
Ye swung like a circle of merry fays
In the morning's gale and the noontide rays;
With an awning o'er you of such bright leaves
As the thrush for her first-born nestling weaves,
And with eddies of perfume breathing around,
From green wood grove and from blossomy ground;
O, crimson cluster! fresh and fair
Did your life laugh on in the shining air!

But, alas for beauty! Ye are riven now
From the shelter and shade of the dancing bough;
Ah! never again will ye gather bright dyes,
Priceless and pure, from these sunny skies:
Ye shall nod no more to the morning gale,
Though it seek for aye, over meadow and vale:
Nor ever shall twilight breezes bring—
From the wood or the wave, in Summer or Spring—
Nor the fire-fly's gleam, nor the silver dew,
Motion, or perfume, or verdure to you!

So Friendship faileth; so Love's bright eye
Grows dim, like a star in a stormy sky,
When the trial clouds of sorrow and strife,
Ere its noon is yet welcomed, sweep over Life;
On the greenest branch of Youth's bright bower
Affections all rapture blush but an hour.
Beautiful cluster! would that to be
Were to be for ever, for things like thee!
Oh, would that on all fair things the bloom
Told not, like the victim's wreath, of the tomb!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JEWESS.

A TRADITION OF THE RABBIS.

The celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat during the whole of the Sabbath day in the public *school, instructing the people. During his* absence from the house his two sons died, both of them of uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to her bed chamber, laid them upon the marriage bed, and spread a white covering over their bodies. In the evening the Rabbi Meir came home.

"Where are my two sons," he asked, "that I may give them my blessing? I repeatedly looked round the school, and did not see them there."

She reached him a goblet. He praised the Lord at the going out of the Sabbath, drank—and again asked—

"Where are my sons, that they too may drink of the cup of blessing?"

"They will not be far off," she said, and placed food before him, that he might eat.

He was in a gladsome and genial mood; and when he had said grace after the meal, she thus addressed him:

"Rabbi, with thy permission, I would fain propose to thee one question."

"Ask it then, my love!" he replied.

"A few days ago, a person entrusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again: should I give them up?"

"This is a question," said Rabbi Meir, "which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What, would'st thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore to every one his own?"

"No," she replied, "but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting thee therewith."

She led him to the chamber, and, stepping to the bed, took the white covering from the dead bodies.

"Ah! my sons, my sons!" thus loudly lamented the father; "my sons! the light of my eyes and the light of my understanding!—I was your *father, but ye were my teachers in the law.*"

The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length, she took her husband by the hand and said;

"Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was entrusted to our keeping? See, the Lord gave, the Lord has taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!"

"Blessed be the name of the Lord!" echoed Rabbi Meir, "and blessed be his name for thy sake too, for well it is written, "Whoso hath found a virtuous wife, hath a greater treasure than costly pearls; she openeth her mouth with wisdom, and *in her tongue is the law of kindness.*"

ARISTOCRACY IN RELIGION.

In Catholic countries, the Churches are usually erected at the expense of the Government, or out of the vast resources which accumulate in the treasury of the Pope. These churches are thrown open to all. Free alike to the rich and the poor, the humble peasant and the proud courtier. Even the distinction of color does not cause the separation in Europe it does in Democratic America, for there no classification is known, except that made by the Searcher of Hearts. *Strange inconsistency, that in Aristocratic Society in Europe, in temples devoted to* the worship of God such perfect equality should exist, while here, in American Democracy, the only spot where distinctions are clearly marked, the lines of society tangibly drawn out is to be found in places of religious worship. Catholic Churches in Europe are open at certain hours daily to all classes. The humble penitent in sackcloth, kneels by the side of costly rank and princely splendor, all supplicating aid from a common Father.—*Northampton Courier.*

PUMPKIN PIE.

The Cincinnatti Republican copies from a useful volume entitled the Practical Farm, the subjoined bill of particulars, as to the most approved mode of making pumpkin pie, "for the information of all those ladies who have not yet learned the process."

PUMPKIN PIE.—For common family pumpkin pie, three eggs do very well to a quart of milk. Stew your pumpkin and strain it through a sieve, or colander. Take out the seeds, and pare the pumpkin or squash. Stir in the stewed pumpkin, till it is as thick as you can stir it round rapidly and easily. If you want to make your pie richer, make it thinner, and add another egg. One egg to a quart of milk makes very decent pies. Sweeten it to your taste, with molasses or sugar; some pumpkins require more sweetening than others. Two teaspoonfuls of salt; two great spoonfuls of sifted cinnamon; one great spoonful of ginger. Ginger will answer very well alone for spice. If you use enough of it. The outside of a lemon grated in is nice. The more eggs the better the pie; some put an egg to a gill of milk. They should bake from forty to fifty minutes, and even ten minutes longer, if very deep.

Anne-Arundel County, Set.

ON application to R. Welch of Ben. Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition, in writing of Isaac Snowden, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Isaac Snowden having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Isaac Snowden having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Nathan Jones his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Isaac Snowden a conveyance & possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Isaac Snowden be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the third Monday in April next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Snowden should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 23d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge
of the Orphans Court A. A. Co'ty.

October 31. 3m*.

WANTED TO HIRE

By the month or year, a WOMAN who understands Housework. To such a one liberal wages will be given. Enquire at this office.

November 14.

FARM AT TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, passed on the 9th inst, in a cause wherein Elizabeth Denny, and others were petitioners, the subscriber will on THURSDAY the 5th day of December next, expose for Public Sale at 12 o'clock M. on the premises, the Real Estate of the late Thomas O. Denny, deceased, consisting of a FARM lying on West River, in Anne Arundel County, adjoining the lands of John S. Skinner, Gassaway Winterson and Thomas Gilham, and containing about

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES.

Among the improvements on this estate are a Large Frame Dwelling, Kitchen, Barn, Windmill, Carriage House, &c. &c. There is a sufficient supply of Timber and Wood for the use of the Farm.

The Terms of Sale are.—one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the final ratification thereof, and the residue in three equal annual instalments, from the day of Sale, the whole to be secured by bonds of the purchaser with security, to be approved of by the subscriber, and to bear interest from the day of Sale,—on payment of the purchase money and interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a Deed conveying the land to the purchaser free and discharged of all claims of the parties.

GEORGE GALE, Trustee.

West River, Nov. 12, 1839. 4w.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, December 12, 1839.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Asylum of Annapolis, beg leave to notify the public in general, but especially those friends and patrons of the Institution, who have been accustomed to furnish articles for sale in aid of its funds, that the ANNUAL FAIR will be held early in the month of February, when it is hoped practical evidence will be given, by the abundance of materials, and the liberality of purchasers, of the power of humanity, and christian benevolence, not only to maintain, but even to increase our charities, during a time of severe unprecedented embarrassment. "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will He pay him again."

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.
December Term 1839.

5th December, 1839.

Present the same Judges as on yesterday and the Honorable John Stephen, Judge.

No. 19. The appeal of Harwood, Mayhew, Hardesty, & Jones, vs. Jones, was further argued by Palmer for the appellees, and by William Schley for the Appellants in reply, a written argument was also filed by Worthington for the appellants.

No. 22. Sappington, vs. Cooley, was argued by McLean for the appellant, and submitted on notes by Bradford for the appellee.

7th December, 1839.

No. 22. Sappington, vs. Cooley, was concluded by McLean for the appellant in reply to the written argument of Bradford for the appellee.

No. 23. James S. Wilson, vs. the York & Maryland Line Rail Road Co. was commenced by Dulany for the appellant, and J. Mason Campbell for the appellees.

The Court announced that on the 3d Monday of December (the 16th inst.,) the Special Docket would be taken up.

9th December, 1839.

No. 23. James S. Wilson, vs. the York & Maryland Line Rail Road Company, was concluded by J. Mason Campbell for the appellees and G. S. Dulany for the appellant.

No. 23. John Glenn Trustee of M. Dorsey, vs. Exr. of Aaron Clap, was commenced by McMahon for the appellees.

10th December, 1839.

No. 20. John Glenn, Trustee of M. Dorsey, vs. Exrs. of Aaron Clap, was further argued by McMahon for the appellant, and by Alexander for appellee.

No. 24. The Franklin Bank of Baltimore, vs. The Steam Navigation Company, was commenced by Merideth for the appellants, and McMahon for the appellees.

11th December, 1839.

No. 1 & 2. On the special Docket, on the motion of Pratt for the appellants were postponed by consent to the end of the regular docket.

No. 24. Franklin Bank, vs. The Steam Navigation Company, was further argued and concluded by Merideth for the appellants, and McMahon for the appellees.

No. 25. Nathan Waters & others vs. Charles Duvall, was commenced by Pratt for the appellants.

No. 29. Executors of Trustee, vs. Colt & others, Glenn for the appellee, moved to dismiss the appeal.

HARRISBURG PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION.

We have slips from the Harrisburg Chronicle and Telegraph, under date of Saturday morning. On Friday night the Committee of three from each State, which had been appointed under the order adopted on Thursday, to ballot informally for candidates for President and Vice President, reported to the Convention that they had arrived at the following result in reference to the candidates for President:—

Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT of New Jersey, received 16 votes.

HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, received 90 votes.

Gen. WM. HENRY HARRISON of Ohio, received 148 votes.

Mr. TYLER, of Virginia, was nominated as the candidate for Vice President.—*Balt. Amer.*

In New York a few days since, Judge Edwards, in sentencing John Smock to death for the murder of his wife, stated that within the last nine years, eleven men had been arraigned before him for murdering their wives, ten of whom, like the prisoner now under sentence, were drunkards. Judge Edwards gave it as his opinion that three fourths of the crimes committed in this country were from intemperance.

WHICH IS WHICH?

Moses Hoyt Jr. is elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, but the wise ones are in a quandary; for there are THREE of that name and title in the place. They had better cast lots for the honor.

Thanksgiving Breakfast.—A number of young ladies gave a thanksgiving breakfast to about two hundred indigent mothers and their children at the Centre street Mission Sabbath School, New York, on thanksgiving day. A liberal supply of eatables and drinkables was sent from the grocers, bakers and coffee houses in the vicinity.

LIBERAL.—The officers, seamen, and marines of the U. S. ships Macedonian, Erie, Levant and Vandalia, contributed $570 for the Mobile sufferers.

Altered notes of the Frederick County Bank, from *one* to *ten* dollars, are in circulation.

[*From the Baltimore Republican.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
CONTESTED NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALT. REPUBLICAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1839.

The House of Representatives gets along but slowly. Indeed, it appears to me, that it is rather in the backward track. The good citizens "of the vicinage," as the lawyers would say, who have crowded the galleries since last Monday, have got weary of the whole thing, and begin to be among the missing. They are wise men for doing so; and if they will keep away altogether, the love of long speaking will subside, and the debate now progressing, may be brought to a speedier close.

At 12 o'clock to-day, Mr. Garland called the House to order; and it may be as well to remark in this place, that notwithstanding the Clerk, is a merely recognized as presiding officer, his calls for order, are obeyed—not instinctively certainly—in a manner, and with a promptitude, that is creditable to a body, now in a state of total disorganization. Toward the Clerk personally, save in moments of great excitement, there is exhibited every courtesy and great good will.

After the House was called to order, Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, took the floor, and after a few preliminary remarks, submitted a motion, the substance of which proposed that the clerk be required to call the roll forthwith: that, if on the call of the name of any member, an objection were made, the name should be passed, and the roll be called until completed, or a quorum formed; and every member objected to, should retire from the body of the Hall till his fate were decided.

Mr. UNDERWOOD supported his motion at great length, and was, I doubt not exceedingly anxious that it should be adopted. It did not, however, appear to find much favor with the great body of the members.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of New Jersey, followed Mr. Underwood, and made a speech about the contested seats; though delivered in a most emphatic manner, and often with a deal of violence, I had not the good fortune to catch the thread of his argument. He was, as I am informed, now and then, extremely pathetic.

Mr. Randolph's seat, you will recollect, is not contested; but the fact appeared to be of no kind of consequence to him, for he said that if his colleagues were refused seats in the House, and were sent home, he would go with them, provided he should not by and by think otherwise.

At the conclusion of Mr. Randolph's speech, Mr. John Q. Adams took the floor, and addressed his "fellow citizens." He advised the house to form itself and take itself into its own hands, and if it could not do any better, do as the Legislature of Virginia did when Lord Dunmore dissolved the Legislature—go, to a tavern, and organize itself.

After a deal of cofusion, Mr. Rhett of South Carolina, put the question, that J. Q. Adams be elected Chairman of the House. It was carried unanimously and Mr. Adams was conducted to the Chair, amid groans, huzzas and hisses. He is now Chairman, or Governor of the House of Representatives, and possesses all the power of a Speaker.

The whole thing was effected in the twinkling of an eye. The sensation was immense, and the excitement is now prodigious.

As all of this latter business came upon me like a clap of thunder, just as the cars were ready to be off, I cannot go into all the particulars. Yours, Z.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1839.

The exciting scenes of yesterday, occurred so nearly the time at which the cars departed for your city, that it was utterly impossible for me to write out my notes, without depriving you of a sketch of the affairs of the day.

I selected the lesser evil, and forwarded to you such a memoranda of affairs as a few brief moments would allow.

Mr JOHN Q. ADAMS, was the hero of the day. After Mr. Randolph of New Jersey, had concluded a very windy speech in favor of admitting the New Jersey Pennington Whig men to seats, Mr. Adams hastily sprung to the floor and exclaimed, "fellow citizens."

Immense sensation was produced at the instant, and members from all sides crowded around Mr. Adams, anxious to hear and catch every word he uttered. Many, probably most of them, as a large part of the House is composed of new members, were actuated rather by mere curiosity than by any thing else.

As soon as the Clerk had got the House to order, Mr. Adams again exclaimed, "fellow citizens." I rise, said he, thus address you from a sense of duty. It was not my intention at the commencement of this debate, to say one word; but as four days have passed away and nothing has been accomplished, I will abandon my original intentions and address my fellow citizens. He said that he could not address the Clerk, as he did not recognize him as a presiding officer. He then proceeded to propose various ways by which the House could be organized. One was by adopting a resolution offered the day before by Mr. Graves of Kentucky, requiring the clerk to call the roll forthwith. Another was by adopting the example of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, when it was dissolved by Lord Dunmore. The house decided that it would not be dispersed; and to carry out its objects, it retired to a tavern, and there organized. A third was to take possession of the House by a majority of its members.

In the course of his remarks, he was interrupted by Mr. Graves, who wished him to modify the resolution he had offered, so as to require the Clerk to call a majority of the members whose seats were not contested.

This Mr. Adams refused to do; but said that if any gentleman would submit such a modification, he would accept it.

Mr. VANDERPOOL said that he had such a modification prepared. Loud cries of order!

Mr. RHETT, I wish Mr. Clerk—

Mr. ADAMS. I object to the gentleman's addressing the Clerk,

Mr. RHETT. Well, I wish to enquire if the Clerk will submit a resolution to the House.

The Clerk was understood to say that he could not.

Mr. RHETT, I nominate Louis Williams of North Carolina, the oldest member of this House to act as its Chairman, till it can get organized and elect a Speaker.

Mr. WILLIAMS, I object. The House can be organized in the usual way. [Great and long continued confusion.]

Mr. RHETT, I nominate John Q. Adams. He thus put the vote, declared it carried, took Mr. Adams by the hand, and led him to the Speaker's chair amid the mingled hisses, groans, and applause of the immense multitude present. In a few minutes afterwards the House adjourned. Great excitement and confusion pervaded the city the remainder of the day.

FRIDAY EVENING, 3½ o'clock.

The House met this morning at 12 o'clock agreeable to adjournment yesterday, and Mr. Adams resumed the Chair as President of the Convention.

To-day at 12 o'clock, Mr. J. Q. Adams, President of the House of Representatives in convention, called the body over which he presided to order. The journal of the last four days, having been read.

Mr. WISE, and some or two others, rose and proposed its amendment. The object of the amendment seemed to be to place on the record a kind of a history of events, which would show the causes that had led to the last four days delay in the organization of the House. The amendments impliedly cast the delay on Mr Garland, the Clerk. They prescribed, and yet they do not directly censure Mr. Garland.

Mr. RHETT, of South Carolina rose and proposed a resolution to cause the roll of the House to be called, omitting the names of gentlemen whose seats are contested.

Tellers were called for, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. Davies of Pennsylvania, and Dromgoole of Virginia, to perform that service.

Mr. THOMPSON rose to enquire, who he should count?

Mr. ADAMS replied, all who have legal evidence of their right to seats.

Mr. DROMGOOLE enquired, if that was the decision of the Chair.

Mr. ADAMS, it is, and I have no doubt of its correctness.

Mr. VANDERPOOL, said he would take an appeal from that decision.

A question of order now arose, on the right of discussing an appeal from the decision of the Chair. Before the Chairman could decide, the debate took a fresh start, and was continued at great length, by Messrs. Rhett, Stanly, Briggs, Granger, Craig, Wise, Thomas of Maryland, Vanderpool, Biddle of Penn. and many others.

The debate, as far as it has proceeded to day, has not had any particular reference to the subject before the House.

At the time of closing this note, Mr. Biddle of Penn. was on the floor.

All at this moment is quiet. Yours, Z.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7th, 1839.

The Convention of the House of Representatives is yet in session; and nothing has as yet been accomplished; nor do I see any prospect of bringing the matter to a close. Indeed, it appears that we are further from the point proposed, than we were when the difficulty commenced.

Upwards of two hours of this morning were consumed in an attempt to amend the Journal of the Convention, so as to make it conform to the wishes of Mr. Dromgoole of Va. who yesterday, when appointed one of the tellers to count the House, stated that he should count all who presented themselves, unless directed to do otherwise by the House.

Tellers were called to take the vote on the proposed amendment; and here again, the vexed question of who should vote rose again. It was at last tacitly agreed, that none of the gentlemen, whose seats are contested, should vote. None of them offered to do so. It was decided by a vote of 106 to 107, that the amendment should not be made.

After this affair had been disposed of, great confusion ensued, in consequence of an attempt on the part of Mr. P. Dickerson, of New Jersey, one of the Democratic claimants to a seat, to address the House.

Strong objection was made to the course adopted by Mr. Dickerson; and such was the confusion that ensued, that I was apprehensive at one time, that personal violence would be offered to Mr. Dickerson.

The storm at last abated. Mr. Dickerson having abandoned the idea of addressing the House, though a motion had been made to allow him to do so, by the courtesy of Parliament. Mr Dickerson did not chose to accept of any act of mere courtesy, when he knew that he was clearly entitled to the privilege of speaking by the laws of the land. He also knew that he had as good a right to address the Chair, as any man in the Hall; and of course he could not and would not accept of any act of courtesy.

Doctor DUNCAN of Ohio, now got the floor, and proceeded to deliver a speech on the subject of the New Jersey contested seats, which when published will, if read by the people, satisfy the country that Gov. Pennington, and his associates in infamy, have been guilty of the moral treason, of attempting to cheat the people of that State, out of their elected Representatives; and, of endeavoring to disfranchise the State, for the purpose of promoting the prospects and the principles of the Whigs.

I do not hesitate to say, that the facts embraced in Mr. Duncan's speech, will convince all honest men, of all parties, that the Democrats from New Jersey, should take possession of their seats, without one moment's delay.

Nay further, I do not hesitate to say, that if Dr. Duncan's speech is read by the members of this House generally, they will, no matter whether Whigs or Democrats, decide with unanimity, that the Democratic candidates from New Jersey should be allowed seats.

Mr. ADAMS, addressed the House at great length to-day, on the subject of the right of the Whigs from New Jersey to vote. He explained himself at length, and threw the Whigs into convulsions, by stating that it was his unqualified opinion, that the Whig Jerseymen, ought to be allowed to vote on preliminary questions, but not for the election of Speaker. He said, that they could not be allowed, under the constitution, to vote for Speaker, till their right to seats had been decided by the House!

The Whigs will not gain much by placing Mr. Adams in the Chair. He will not obey their will or their wishes, if they conflict with his sense of duty. His decision of to-day, on the right of the Jerseymen to vote, has undoubtedly put the question of who shall be Speaker at rest. The Democrats must and will have their man in defiance of all the artifices of the Whigs. Mr. Duncan of Ohio, was on the floor, when I closed at 3½ o'clock. Yours, Z.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES has not yet completed its organization, and makes apparently very slow progress towards that object. The latter part of yesterday's sitting was occupied in hearing papers read (to which very few members appeared to listen) concerning the particulars of the New Jersey Election, and the house adjourned after their reading was got through with.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

U. S. SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA.

We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that at a caucus held at Richmond on Thursday evening by the democratic members of the legislature, it was resolved with only a single dissenting voice, to support JOHN Y. MASON as their candidate for Senator of the United States. The whole democratic force which it is now ascertained will go against Mr. Rives, is 81. The strength of the Whigs proper in the legislature is 66; impracticable Whigs 11, Conservatives 6, doubtful 2.

COLD COMFORT.—"Mother, mayn't I wear my new clothes to-day?" said an urchin who was just supplied with his winter suit. "Oh no, my dear, the weather is too warm entirely."

"No but mother I'll keep on the *shady side* of the street."

MESSAGE IN ADVANCE.—Several rogues in New York on Wednesday morning, obtained access to a large number of President's messages of last year in the New Era office, and forthwith made a seizure, and proceeded to offer them for sale. Not a few anxious writers were imposed upon and bought readily the unseasonable document.

WATER POWER.—The Lancaster Intelligencer says, the river Conestogo affords a fine water power for any persons who may have enterprise enough to avail themselves of its advantages.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

By the Cars last night we received in advance of the mail, the New York Courier and Enquirer, and Gazette, containing the news brought by the Liverpool Steam Packet, which arrived at New York on Thursday evening, bringing intelligence thirteen days later. The dates from London are to the 15th ult., and from Liverpool to the 16th. We give below all we have space for this morning.

From the New York Gazette.

The News is decidedly favorable—much more so than was expected to be the case.

The money market in England, and financial affairs in general are, at any rate no worse, and if any thing, rather better. The Bank of England has not suspended cash payments, and is not immediately likely to do so. It does not appear that British bullion is *evacuating* very fast, and money matters were on the whole easier than at our last advices. The news of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the United States, produced of course a very great prejudice against that institution, and its stock fell to £16,10 a share, but we learn by letters that it rallied full three per cent. upon that rate.

Mr. Jaudon had met all the bills drawn upon him by the bank and *none of them have been returned.* The following letter from that gentleman to the editor of the London Times, puts this matter at entire rest.

"LONDON, November 13, 1839.

"To the Editor of the Times.

"SIR:—Under the head of "Money Market and City Intelligence, in your paper of this morning, it is stated that "bills of exchange to a large amount have been presented, it is said, to the London agency (of the Bank of the United States,) who declined payment, but that it has been able to make an arrangement with the holders, under which the bills are renewed, and the loss prevented which would ensue had they been returned under protest to America.

"To this assertion it is necessary that I should give the most unqualified contradiction. I never have declined payment of any bill of exchange drawn upon me by the Bank of the United States; nor have I ever made, or attempted to make, any arrangements for the renewal of such bills. On the contrary, every bill of exchange bearing my signature has been regularly and promptly paid at the Messrs. Denison and Co's. banking house, where all my acceptances are made payable.

"As the paragraph above quoted is calculated to do very great injury to the shareholders in the Bank of the United States, as well as to the holders of its obligations, I have to request that, as the slightest possible reparation that can be made, you will insert this letter in your paper of to-morrow, under the head of "Money Market and City Intelligence."

Your obedient servant,

"S. JAUDON,

"Agent to the Bank of the United States."

Mr. Jaudon's management in the delicate and most difficult and embarrassing circumstances under which he has been placed, has been admirable; and fully entitles him to the encomiums which have been passed upon it in England.

The negotiation of his Dutch loan does not appear to have been completed before the untoward intelligence of the suspension of the Bank arrived. Of course it has fallen through, but it does not seem to have been essential to the sustaining of a fair credit for the Bank.

The Cotton market, next in interest, is really upon a better foundation than we had a right to expect. If it is not better than at the latest advices, it certainly is no worse. Indeed, it may on the whole, be considered a "shade" better. The sales had been large, and business in the article brisk. We believe it is fair to say that the cotton market at the sailing of the Liverpool, was better. The market for bread stuffs may be stated as better for Englishmen, and less favorable for us than was expected. Flour has fallen in price, and the duty risen in proportion. There is no inducement to send breadstuffs to England.

The affairs of Turkey and Egypt were still undecided

The Queen of England is certainly going to be married to her cousin Albert of Saxe Coburg.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

We cannot but consider the commercial and monetary accounts received by the steam ship Liverpool as of a decidedly more favorable character than, all things considered, was generally anticipated. We hear, after considerable enquiry, of no drafts hence having been protested, but on the contrary of those for which apprehensions were entertained, having met due honor. Amongst the latter are drafts of the GIRARD BANK, on MORRISON, CRYDER & Co., of which large amounts were sold by Messrs. CAMMANN & WHITEHOUSE, of this city, shortly before the suspension of the United States Bank. These have been promptly accepted. Mr. Jaudon, maugre the assaults made on him by part of the London press, has succeeded in meeting his engagements.

The Courier after noticing the letter of Mr. Jaudon, published above, says—"We are happy to have it in our power to add, on good authority, that Mr. Jaudon had obtained a further loan in London to the amount of £240,000 sterling on the hypothecation of State securities, and that this sum will enable him to meet all his acceptances and post notes falling due before the first of January next."

It does not appear, after the first alarm had subsided, that the suspension of the United S. Bank has materially affected the London Money Market, which, on the whole, has assumed, at the latest accounts, a more encouraging aspect. The demand for specie on the Bank of England had diminished, and her stock of bullion is represented as increasing, owing to a momentary cessation in the demand to pay for foreign grain.

The institution has, however, made great exertions to produce this state of things, and among others, has for weeks been shipping 40,000 oz. of silver to Hamburg, against which it caused bills to be drawn and we see it further stated that Mr. BATES, of the house of BARINGS BROTHERS, was at Paris, for the purpose of negociating a further loan on behalf of the Bank with the Paris capitalists.

HYMENEAL.

Married, at Washington City, on Thursday the 5th instant, by the Rev. Josiah Vanden, Mr JAMES S. HOLLAND, formerly of this place, to Miss ELIZABETH JANE, youngest daughter of the late George W. Grant, of Washington City.

GLADES BUTTER,
FIT FOR TABLE USE.

JAMES N. KEYS, FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE.

Has on hand and is now receiving, very CHOICE GLADES BUTTER, fit for table use, in small kegs. He will forward to Annapolis any orders that may be sent, at a small advance on the wholesale price,—for cash or good reference.

Dec. 12. 4t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, at the suit of Henry L. Tayman, use of Owen Cecil, and also a writ of fieri facias, issued by S. Gambrill, a justice of the peace in and for Anne Arundel County, at the suit of Zalmer Rice, each to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Nathan Warfield, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim, either at Law and in Equity, of the said Warfield, in and to a tract or parcel of land in Anne Arundel County called Mulberry Hill, containing 700 acres, of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 6th of December next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the executions aforesaid.

JOHN S. SELBY, S. A. A. C.

November 14.

CONCERT

In the style of the celebrated

PAGANINI, on the

GERMAN HARP AND VIOLIN.

MR. AND MRS. CANDERBECK, have the honor to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that they will give a

GRAND SOIREE MUSICAL!

ON WENDESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, the 11th and 12th instant, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, to commence at 8 o'clock.

MRS. CANDERBECK will execute on the HARP, previous to the commencement of the Concert, various different airs, to give an idea of the melody of that beautiful instrument.

MR. CANDERBECK will imitate with such perfect accuracy as to deceive the ear, 8 kinds of instruments, viz: a full orchestra, playing on four strings at once; the Flute, Flageolet, double Flute, Hautboy, Trumpets, French Horn, English Bugle, Scotch Bagpipes, Cymbals; mimic an old woman in a merry mood; a hunting piece, with the crying of hounds in full chase, on one string; the tones of an organ, the chaunting of a Nun, a Monk, the Mother Abbess and Father Capuchin. The celebrated Andante, on one string, in which he will imitate the Octave Flute and singing of birds.

The entire music is selected from Mozart, Weber, Rossini, the celebrated Paganini, and some compositions from Mr. Canderbeck.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the bar of Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's hotel, and at the door on the evening of performance.

Dec. 12th, 1839.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,

October 8th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Francis N. Daley, Administrator of James Medcalf, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in two of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Medcalf, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1839.

FRANCIS N. DALEY, Adm'r.
Oct 10. 6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, at the suit of John Hassan, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Silas Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim, either at Law and in Equity, of the said Silas Johnson, in and to a tract or parcel of Land in Anne Arundel County, called , containing eighty six acres of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 6th, day of December next, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the execution aforesaid.

JOHN. S. SELBY, Sheriff.
November 14. ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, one at the suit of Wells Cooper, and one at the suit of Levi Sansbury, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Isaac Owens, of Ben I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim, either at Law and in Equity, of the said Owens, in and to a tract or parcel of Land in Anne Arundel County, called Gasaway's Lot, Pindels Enlargement, and Green's Purchase,—containing 419 acres of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice that on FRIDAY the 6th, day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the executions aforesaid.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.
November 14. ts.

SAINT MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

August Term, 1839.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Thomas S. Davis, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, be and appear before St. Mary's County Court, on the first Munday of March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas S. Davis shall not have the benefit of said laws; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the State of Maryland once a week for three months before the said first Monday of March next.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court
November 7. 3m.

"I know of no pursuit in which more real or important services can be rendered to any Country, than by improving its Agriculture."—WASHINGTON.

THE CULTIVATOR.

BEING A CONSOLIDATION OF
BUEL'S CULTIVATOR AND THE GENESEE FARMER.

WILLIAM GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, Editors—JESSE BUEL & Co. Proprietors.

THE first number of the united paper will be issued at ALBANY, on the first of January, 1840. Albany rather than Rochester, has been selected as the place for publication, from the greater facilities of obtaining paper; the procuring and engraving of the numerous cuts required in such a work; and its generally more central and favorable situation for receiving and forwarding packages to all parts of the country.

That the interests of the subscribers will be promoted by the union of these Journals, is confidently anticipated. The vast amount of practical knowledge and skill, contributed to the columns of the separate papers, will now be embodied in one; and while each could boast of a circle of contributors of high rank in the science and practice of farming, it is scarcely possible their concentrated labors should fail of giving one of the most valuable agricultural journals of the world. To the subscribers of the Genesee Farmer, the price of the new paper will of course be enhanced; the price continuing at one dollar per year; but when the increase in the size and quality of the sheet,—the greater quantity of matter that will be given by the use of close and smaller type—the number of cuts and illustrations that will be employed, and the general improvement in the united paper are taken into consideration, it is believed it will be found as cheap as the former, and as well worthy their support and patronage

In short, no effort shall be spared to give the united paper a character worthy of the high rank and standing which the original Journals, on their separate merits, had acquired. Devoted solely to the cause of the agriculturist,—to his instruction and improvement as a cultivator of the soil, and to his moral and intellectual elevation as a man and citizen of the Republic, we trust a paper will be offered worthy the confidence and the support of the American Farmer

In relation to the price of the Cultivator, which has been published for the last two years at one dollar a year, we copy the following from a recent number of that paper: —"The publication of the Cultivator was commenced at 25 cents per volume; the price was afterwards advanced to 50 cents, and at the commencement of the fifth volume, to One Dollar per annum. It is due to our patrons to explain the cause of this increase in price. The size of our pages has been enlarged, the quantity of matter increased, and quality of paper improved, until the expense of type-setting and paper, the two prominent items of our expense, is now more than double what it was when the price was fifty cents, and four times as great as it was when the price was but twenty five cents. To enable the reader to judge of its now relative cheapness, compared with literary periodicals, we state, for their information, that a volume of the cultivator, including its usual extra sheet, contains about double the quantity of matter that is contained in two volumes, published in a year, of the North American Review. The subscription price of the two volumes of the Review is Five Dollars—that of the Cultivator One Dollar. To be equal, in proportion to the quality of matter, the price of the Cultivator should be Ten Dollars a year — We are only enabled to print the Cultivator at this small price, from the extent of our subscription; and we are indebted for our liberal subscription to the kind offices of our correspondents and agents."

JESSE BUEL & Co.
Albany, Proprietors.
December 5, 1839. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 21st, day of January next for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court, and closing their books for the year 1839.

By order,
R J COWMAN, Clk.
Nov. 28. tm.

LARGE SALE OF STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SADDLE and farm-horses of superior quality—some choice Devon cattle of genuine blood, bulls, cows and heifers—well selected milch cows of common blood—oxen and sheep—four large young mules—a new wagon, light and strong, with harness for four horses—ox and horse carts, and all sorts of agricultural implements.

The sale will take place, on account of the subscribers, at Tracey's Landing, near Fair Haven, A. A. Co, Md. on Monday, the 9th of December next, if fair—if not, the next fair day thereafter, to commence at half past 10, A. M. Terms of sale—Cash for all purchases not over $20; and six months credit with approved endorsed notes or Baltimore acceptances, with interest for all sums over that amount.

F. G. SKINNER,
T. B. SKINNER.

The Nat. Intelligencer, and Richmond Inquirer, Norfolk Herald, Upper Marlbro' Gazette, Easton Gazette, Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, will copy the above twice a week until the day of sale, and send their accounts to the Office of the American Farmer, where they will be paid.

Nov. 28. ts

For the Accomodation of the Public, and all who may have Freight for Baltimore.

THE Schooner WILLIAM & JAMES will sail regularly from Beard's Point for Baltimore. Rate of freights the same as those sailing from that place. The Schooner is well known in Annapolis, and reference may be had of Adam & John Miller, or Hart & Franklin, or Swann & Iglehart, for the sobriety and industry of the Captain.

NOAH PORTER, Capt.
December 5th, 1839. tf.

PROSPECTUS
FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have been published by us for 7 years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in the District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in the detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The approaching session of Congress will probably continue seven months; and as it immediately precedes the Presidential election, all the prominent political questions which divide the country, will, no doubt, be fully discussed. These considerations induce us to believe that the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will make five hundred, and the APPENDIX, between six and seven hundred royal quarto pages.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the *speeches of the members condensed.* The yeas and nays on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, with small type, on sixteen royal quarto pages.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually there are more numbers printed for a session than there are weeks in it.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS:

For one copy of the Congressional Globe, $1
One copy of the Appendix, $1

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5, twelve copies for $10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, POSTAGE PAID, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 9th of December next.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange, will please give this prospectus a few insertions.

☞ No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 10, 1839.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing, of John C. Queesenbury of Anne Arundel County, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said John C. Queesenbury having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said John C. Queesenbury having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed William J. Leitch his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said John C. Queesenbury a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John C. Queesenbury be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel County, once a week for three consecutive months before the third Monday of April next, to appear before the said County Court, at the Court House of said County, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John C. Queesenbury should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. GIVEN under my hand this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine.

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge
Orphans Court A. A. County.
November 7. 3m.

A NEW THEORY!

INTERESTING AND APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH

Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves;

Such as DYSPEPSIA, either Chronic or Casual, under the worst symptoms of restlessness; Lowness of Spirits, and General Emaciation; Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Liver Affections; Jaundice, both Biliary and Spasmodic; Costiveness; Worms of every variety; Rheumatism, whether Acute or Chronic; together with Gout, Scrofula, Pains in the Head, Back, Limbs, and Side, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Putrid Sore Throat, Fever and Ague, Spasmodic Palpitation of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irratability, Nervous Weakness, Hysterics, Tic Doulloureux, Cramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough, the Common or Humid, and the Dry or the Whooping; Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy.

The *Blood* has hitherto been considered by Empirics and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the devotedness of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into the primary sources from whence Life, Health, and vigour emanate, and, *vice versa*, pain, sickness, disease and death. Not so with Dr. HUNT, whose extensive research and practical experience so eminently qualify him for the profession of which he has been one of the most useful members. He contends—and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness of his views—that the stomach, liver, and the associated organs are the primary and great regulators of health, and that the blood in very many instances is dependent on these organs, and that unless medicine reaches THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE, the so *perficial anodynes* usually prescribed, serve but as foils to cover the ravages of deep-rooted maladies. Under these convictions, at the expense of close application, the doctor has discovered a medicine whose searching *powers are irresistible, and in prescribing, it is with a* knowledge of its being a radical cure in the various diseases already enumerated, even if applied in the most critical cases; but he does not pretend to ascribe to

HUNT'S PILLS

a supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds, he is prepared to shew, that which every other earthly remedy has been given up,

HUNT'S PILLS

have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this *perfection* in the HEALING ART.

DR. HUNT'S PILLS.

In the midst of a general and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, **Dr. Hunt's Pills** have the enviable distinction of universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favour, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. Hunt has the satisfaction of knowing, that his Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and *other large cities, in which they have an extensive sale.* That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and preeminent virtues.

Enviable however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all it promises. Dr. Hunt does not pretend, for instance, that his Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the *diseases of the stomach, the lungs, & the liver, by which* impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red colour and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which *the blood is manufactured and preserved;* and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs, with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A *nervous action of long continuance will* produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical, and a funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines, by producing the same effects, will put this organ out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverish the blood and the *whole system. Is the blood to blame for* this? Again, with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down thro' the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insiduous disease, consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming *victim to blame for this? So the liver, when* climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered away, or paralyzed it with distension, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging its strength through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Dr. Hunt prescribes his beautifully effective Pills, acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels.

These Pills are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them; dyspepsia, in all its forms; bilious and liver affections, in every stage and degree, female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; sour albus, fever and ague; incipient consumption or declines, whether of the liver or lungs; headache and giddiness; loss of appetite; nervous tremors; inebriation, or delirium tremens; spasmodic affections of all kinds; rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety; scrofula; salt rheum, and all blotches, bad humours, and impure complexions of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and *cholera morbus* or diarrhœa in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath; chlorosis and palpitations of the heart and head; changes of female constitution; and for impaired and disorganised constitutions in either sex which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicine

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at 100 Chatham street, *New York*, or of the authorised agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions. For further particulars, we respectfully invite the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

☞ *The above invaluable Medicine, together with*

Dr. Goode's Celebrated Female Pills;
Dr. Evans' Camomile & Aperient Pills;
Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children;
Dr. Evans' Fever and Ague Pills, and
Baron Von Hutcheler's Herb Pills,

Are to be obtained at

Mortimer & Mowbray's,	Baltimore, Md.
Lewis Johnson's,	Washington, D. C.
Thomas Sutton,	Centreville.
Thos. H. Dawson & Sons,	Easton.
James Sangston & Son,	Denton.
N. T. Hynson,	Chestertown.
Parsons & Gordey,	Salisbury.
JEREMIAH HUGHES,	Annapolis.
George W. Wilson.	Upper Marlbro'.
James L. Hamilton,	Leesburgh.

DR. GOODE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

These Pills are strongly recommended to the notice of the Ladies as a safe and efficient remedy in removing those complaints peculiar to their sex, from want of Exercise, or general Debility of the System, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menses; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the Stomach and Bowels, and producing a new and healthy action throughout the system generally. They create Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous Headache, and are eminently useful in those Flatulent Complaints which distress Females so much at the "TURN OF LIFE." They obviate Costiveness, and counteract all Hysterical and Nervous Affections, likewise afford soothing and permanent relief in Fluor Albus, or Whites, and in most obstinate cases of Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, they invariably restore the pallid and delicate female to health and vigour.

These Pills have gained the sanction and approbation of the most eminent Physicians in the United States, and many mothers can likewise testify to their extraordinary efficacy. To married females, whose expectations of the tenderest pledges of connubial happiness have been defeated, these Pills may be truly esteemed a blissful boon. They soon renovate all functional debility, and if taken, (according to directions) obviate all morbid action. They dispel that fulsome and disagreeable sensation common to females at each monthly return, likewise the attendant pains in the back, side or loins; they generally counteract the nausea, vomiting, and other nervous affections in Chlorosis, or green sickness, in a few days, and if continued (according to directions) soon effect a perfect cure.—*Nothing is so* equally efficacious in recruiting the pallid and sickly female (who has been during her life irregular and sensitive) as the **Female Pills.** These pills invigorate the whole system, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination; they *restore tranquil repose.* Many hundred females can testify of their efficacy, and many Physicians (in this city, as also throughout the United States) can bear testimony to their merits and extraordinary virtues. They are invaluable to enfeebled and relaxed females, who from repeated and difficult labours are afflicted with weakness and infirmities, in which case they are highly useful, strengthening at the time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Dr. Goode's Celebrated Female Pills.

These Pills are of two kinds, namely: No. 1, or Laxative Pills, and No. 2, or Restorative Pills. They are for all the following diseases: Suppression, Irregularity or Retention of the Menses, Fluor Albus, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Costiveness, Gravel, Incontinence of Urine, Nervous Affections, Hysterics, Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, and Piles.—These Pills are also particularly adapted to the male as well as the female sex, for the cure of the following diseases: Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases, and all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, or Flatulency, Headaches, Nightmare, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Doulloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout;* also, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, alternate flushes of Heat and Chilliness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, bad Dreams and Spasms.

This Medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a *purifier* of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative.

Directions for use.—Pills No. 1 must be taken from three to six, or more, at bed time, sufficient to operate briskly, till the desired object is effected. Take No. 2 according to the directions as on the box.

In all cases, both kinds of the pills are to be used at the same time, in the following manner—Take three pills or more of No. 1 every night on going to bed, increasing the number if they do not open the bowels; also, take three of the pills No. 2, half an hour before each meal, three times daily.

Sold at 100 Chatham-street, N. Y.
Agent.

JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

September 19.

RATES OF TOLL

ESTABLISHED by the President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, 18th September 1839.

For every single person,	6¼ cents.
For every single horse,	6¼ cents.
For every man and horse,	6¼ cents.
For every cart,	25 cents.
For every carriage, if drawn by 1 horse,	25 cents.
For every carriage, if drawn by 2 or more horses,	50 cents.
For every wagon, if drawn by 2 horses,	37½ cents.
For every wagon, if drawn by more than 2 horses,	50 cents.

By order, R J. COWMAN, Treasurer.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That persons indebted for Taxes in the Second Collection District, may make payment to Messrs. Adam & John Miller, Annapolis, who is authorised to receipt for the same.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.
Sep. 20—4t. Collector.

WANTED.

A LAD, 14 or 15 years of age, of good habits, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions of law and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology: but these do not meet the *present* necessity. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is *now* needed; and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "*The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany.*"

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on *Education*, (physical, intellectual, and moral) on the *Medical Treatment of the Insane*; on *Jurisprudence*; on *Theology*, and on *Mental and Moral Philosophy*. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be *decidedly evangelical:* for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation.—A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.* And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. *Such* correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—we *must*, in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our FACTS we pledge ourselves shall be *bona-fide* such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted matter*, as liberal a compensation per *printed page*, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not [illegible] desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. *The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany* will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain *at least* 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per annum for a single copy; $5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or $10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address. To *Clergymen* and *Theological Students*, single copies will be furnished at $1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to $1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work *one year*, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be *invariably required* IN ADVANCE.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but *postage must, in every case, be paid.*

Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the EDITOR of the Am. Phren. Jour., care of A. WALDIE.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

☞ Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

August 23.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a Weekly Newspaper in the Village of Leonard-Town, St. Mary's County, Maryland, to be entitled THE

LEONARD-TOWN HERALD,

And Saint Mary's and Charles Counties Advertiser.

In presenting to the public the design of publishing a paper at Leonard-Town, it will only be necessary briefly to explain the plan to be adopted, and the principles to be pursued, in its course of publication; and impressed with the belief it will be approved by the thinking portion of the community, he does not for a moment doubt they will yield him a patronage commensurate with the utility of the enterprise.

It seems to be a matter of general surprise that the venerable county of Saint-Mary's, and forming too, an important part of the State of Maryland, should have remained so long destitute of a paper printed and published within its borders—containing as it decidedly does, so fair a proportion of citizens distinguished for their talents, integrity and patriotism.

The projector of the proposed useful undertaking, confident of a liberal support from an enlightened and generous public, has issued this Prospectus, with the chief intention of devoting himself to usefulness—increasing, as far as his *humble means* will permit, the general stock of information, and enlarging the sphere of useful knowledge.

The Herald will be conducted on a neutral principle in politics, whether of a general or local character—and the publication of articles calculated to create personal excitement or bad feeling in the community will be faithfully and strictly guarded against by the proprietor.

Its columns will be open to Literature and the Muses. A faithful account of the current intelligence (whether of a foreign or domestic nature) will be laid before its patrons, and the *general principles* of Religion and Morality will not be disregarded.

The Herald will be printed on a medium sheet, with fair intelligible type, at the moderate price of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance—if not paid before the expiration of six months, Three Dollars will be exacted—and Three Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged if not paid before the expiration of the year. It will be issued as soon as practicable after a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.

F. M. JARBOE.

July 25th, 1839.

A CARD.

JOHN A. JONES, formerly of the United States Hotel, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will open on the 1st August next, that splendid and commodious establishment, nearly opposite the Chesnut street Theatre, which will be called the Union Hotel, and with an assurance that neither expense or labour have been spared, to render it one of the most complete hotels in the United States, solicits their patronage.

July 18.

The following papers will each insert the above, to the amount of $5—forward one paper containing the advertisement to the advertiser, and charge U. S. Gazette. The Natchez Courier; Nashville Whig; Vicksburg Whig; Huntsville ——; Lexington Observer; Louisville Journal; Maysville Eagle; Cincinnati Gazette; Chillicothe ——; Columbus Journal; Savannah ——; Augusta Georgian; Charleston Courier; Columbus, S. C. ——; Newbern, N. C. Sentinel; Raleigh Gazette; Wilmington Advertiser; Richmond Whig; Petersburgh Intelligencer; Winchester Republican; Norfolk Beacon; Fredericksburgh Herald; Hagerstown Torch Light; Annapolis Gazette; Pittsburgh Advocate; [illegible]

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company to introduce and continue its Rail Road within the limits of the City of Annapolis.

[Passed September 9, 1839.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company be and it is hereby authorised to introduce, connect, locate and construct, a rail road or roads over and through any street or streets, or lot or lots of ground within the limits of the city of Annapolis, except over and through West street and Church street in said city.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company be and it is hereby authorised and permitted to work and use locomotive or steam engines on any road or roads so introduced, connected, located and constructed, at its pleasure; provided, that the speed of any locomotive or steam engine so worked and used shall not exceed the rate of four miles per hour; and provided also, that it shall be the duty of the said Company to provide for, and cause to be kept and used, at all times, spark catchers, of the most approved pattern, on and with all the locomotives or steam engines so worked and used on any such road or roads as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall become necessary for the purpose of locating and constructing any such road or roads as aforesaid for the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company to use and occupy any lot or lots of ground or other property within the limits of the said city belonging to individual citizens, the said lot or lots or other property may be so used and occupied upon the same restrictions, terms and conditions, and subject to the same obligations mentioned in the charter of the said Company for the use and occupation, purchase or condemnation of the land used for the line and tracks of the road of the said Company from its intersection with the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road to its terminus beyond the limits of the city.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid hereby reserve the power at any and all times hereafter to modify by ordinance or ordinances the rights hereby granted or intended to be granted of locating and constructing said road or roads, and of working and using locomotive or steam engines thereon as aforesaid, or to repeal the ordinance hereby enacted, upon giving six months notice thereof to the said Rail Road Company; provided that in case of any such modification or repeal the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid will and shall guaranty to the said Company a sufficient indemnity for the expense incurred by the said Company in constructing said road or roads and other improvements connected therewith on and through any of said street or streets, lot or lots of ground or other property as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid from enacting at any and all times hereafter any ordinance or ordinances to regulate the way and manner any locomotive or steam engines as aforesaid shall be allowed to pass through any street or streets on or through which the said road or roads may be located and constructed as aforesaid; provided that in case it shall be deemed necessary by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid to change the location of any such road or roads as aforesaid, or any part or parts thereof, for the benefit of the city of Annapolis, all the expense consequent thereon, or to be incurred thereby, shall be defrayed by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid, any thing contained in this ordinance or any other ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

40,000 *and upwards of* MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

THE subscriber, acting as the agent for the Growers in this city and its vicinity, offers for sale by the Bud or Tree, the above number of Trees, and will warrant them to be genuine. The Trees are of a most luxuriant and superior growth, and cannot be surpassed by any that may be produced elsewhere. They will be ready for delivery in November next. Persons addressing me on the subject through the Post Office, will pay the postage. EDWARD DUBOIS.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, EASTON, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, for the above places, on the following days, viz.

On every MONDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Wye Landing.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays.

On every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, returning the same day, and continue to run the above route until further notice.

Passage to Annapolis, $1
" to St. Michael's and Wye, $2
" to Easton and Cambridge, $2

All Baggage at the owner's risk.

[illegible] Maryland can be had on [illegible] excursions.

DANL. G. TAYLOR.

JOURNAL

OF THE

AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY

AND

RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that *Silk* may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of *commercial export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution, J. S. SKINNER, postmaster, of Baltimore, was invited to become the editor of the work, and has consented to do so—so far as may be consistent with the strict performance of his public duties.

In the course of the discussions which took place in the Convention, all the difficulties which have been encountered, and which may yet be apprehended, in the prosecution of the *silk culture*, as a great branch of American industry, were fully considered; and the result was an universal conviction that, now, in the words of the resolution, 'Silk may be grown in the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export.' The suitableness of our soil and climate to the growth and health of the worm, and the trees which supply its food; the capabilities, the habits, and the genius of our people for conducting the business through its whole process, and the price of American labour as compared with that of silk-producing countries, all were fully canvassed, and the most sceptical became satisfied. The fact is, that our unrestrained freedom in the entertainment and discussion of various and discordant doctrines, religious and political, has imparted *to us, as to our English ancestry*, an omniverous appetite for knowledge, and a capacity to learn in a few years what cannot be acquired in *ages*, where all is dull conformity and routine of thought and of action! Thus has it happened in manufactures as in other things; American ingenuity, unrestrained by prejudice or law, has triumphed over difficulties apparently insurmountable! How long, may it be asked, after our first cotton spindle was put in motion before Yankee 'Lowells' were sold at a profit *in China?* So will it be with *silk*. *The only question is as to how long it shall take us?* With a monthly journal to concentrate and diffuse every ray of floating light on the subject, it was the opinion of the Convention that we may realize and enjoy, in our *own day*, the boon which indolence and want of concert may procrastinate, but which nothing short of Turkish apathy can finally defeat.

Let all then who may feel any concern as cultivators, manufacturers, or venders of *silk*, or as patriots willing to offer suitable occupation and bread to the unemployed and the helpless, come forward in support of a work to be faithfully and honestly devoted to these objects of private happiness, and of national independence.

Though SILK, and every thing connected with its production; and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the *chief design and aim* of the journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of *agriculture, horticulture*, and *rural* and *domestic economy*.—Hence, the adjunctive title '*Rural Economist.*'

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form, each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see *Silk* added to the list of *American Staples;* and who will have the kindness to insert this prospectus, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

Baltimore, January, 1839.

THE subscriber is authorised by a gentleman on South River to sell a small FARM in Anne-Arundel county, containing about

200 ACRES,

and if desired, a sufficient number of Slaves for the cultivation of the land. The Farm has on it a Quarter, Tobacco House, Corn House and Stable, all in good repair. The Farm has a sufficiency of wood land to furnish fuel for the occupant, and timber for repairs of the fencing and houses. There is also a good Meadow. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation. The Negroes are well disposed and capable servants.

The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,

Annapolis.

PROSPECTUS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore a Daily and Tri-Weekly Paper to be called

ed the

BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

The Post and Transcript will be devoted to Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Literature and News.

I. POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the firm and undeviating advocate of the doctrines of DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANISM, which constitute the fundamental elements of our social and political system. As this declaration imports, on the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the "strict construction" school, maintaining that the action of Government should be limited to the exercise of those powers which are specifically enumerated in the constitution. It will consequently oppose the measures of those, who by a loose interpretation of this MAGNA CHARTA of our liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which the fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, unchecked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which no relief can be found but in despotism.

Among these schemes, regarded as of obviously dangerous tendency, is that of a National Bank, which, however harmless or useful it might be in the full strength and unanimity of the republic, would, in a period of danger,—its branches penetrating every part of the country, and in the words of Jefferson, "acting by command and in phalanx,"—have power to interpose serious and alarming obstacles to the operations of government.

The assumption of the right to impose a tariff beyond the duties necessary to supply the constitutional wants of government; the appropriation of the public money upon schemes of internal improvement, and the interference of government with the domestic institutions of the States, particularly with the institution of Slavery, will be equally opposed as encroachments upon the constitution and upon the rights of States.

The liability of the Banks to periodical convulsions, and their inability to comply, at all times, with the conditions upon which they are employed by the Treasury, as evinced by the suspensions of 1837, render the measure of dispensing with their agency in conducting the *fiscal operations of Government* one of obvious necessity. The Post and Transcript will therefore advocate the adoption of the Independent Treasury System, as a measure calculated to relieve government from the contingencies to which its connection with Banks renders it liable—one which will insure stability and uniformity in its fiscal action, and reduce the potent influence of the Executive over a league of deposite Banks, to the mere power of appointing the few officers necessary to carry out the system. But while the Treasury System will be supported as a judicious fiscal measure, Banking Institutions will not be opposed. On the contrary their interests—*with such checks as are calculated to* secure the object of their creation, will be supported as essential to the prosperity and advancement of the country.

Such is the outline of the doctrines for the advocacy of which the new paper is to be commenced, and to the defence and vindication of which the Editor pledges his best support. They are the doctrines of the present administration; and as their continuance and efficiency depend much upon the energy and zeal of those to whom the important office of carrying them into effect is entrusted, the paper will zealously advocate the re-election of *MARTIN VAN BUREN* to the Presidency, as one who has proved himself eminently qualified to uphold and defend them and insure their unembarrassed action. It is believed the Post and Transcript will not be found an unworthy co-adjutor of the democratic paper already engaged in the cause in this city.

On the subject of State politics the paper will advocate a judicious reform, consonant with the spirit and principles of our republican institutions. Aware of the great caution and deliberation with which this subject should be approached, it will nevertheless fearlessly advocate such changes as our own experience has convinced us to be necessary, or such as the history of other States in the confederacy has taught to be wise and salutary.

The all important subject of Internal Improvement will be earnestly pressed upon the public attention; the *great necessity of a vigorous prosecution and early* completion of the great works in which the State is already so deeply interested, will be urged as positively necessary to preserve unimpaired the public faith and to secure the true and permanent prosperity of our City and State.

II. *COMMERCE.*—The commercial department of the paper will be attended to with the utmost care, and no effort will be spared to render the information relative to foreign, domestic and local markets, and the general state of trade, full and satisfactory.

III. *AGRICULTURE.*—This important subject will receive more attention than has usually been paid to it in similar publications; and besides detailing *facts* of importance to the farmer and planter, it is intended to discuss the principles of agricultural economy and to claim for the husbandman that station as a citizen and an important producing agent, to which *his independence* and labours entitle him.

IV. *The ARTS*, both fine and mechanical, will have their appropriate department, and such discussion will be entered into as will tend to evolve the true principles upon which both are founded and to foster the efforts of native genius and skill rather than *of foreign ingenuity.*

V. *LITERATURE AND NEWS.*—The Post and Transcript will aim at nourishing a sound and pure literary taste, and at the same time will endeavour to equal the best of its cotemporaries in judicious selections and in the promptitude, accuracy and extent of its general intelligence, foreign and domestic.

The first number will be issued in the course of the present month, after which it will be regularly continued. It is desirable that the names of subscribers be returned as speedily as possible to the Publisher.

TERMS.—The POST AND TRANSCRIPT will be of the largest class of newspapers—the DAILY at $8, and the TRI-WEEKLY at $5 per annum, payable in advance, or guaranteed in the city.

☞ All letters must be addressed to S. P. SKINNER, Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; all others, must be post paid.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.